

UNITED CHINA IS URGED TO PRESENT NATION'S DEMANDS

Leader in United States Appeals to His Countrymen to Join That the Causes of Friction May Be Removed for World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In order that the Conference on the limitation of armaments may attain the end for which it is called, issues in the Pacific which lead to friction and great armaments must be met and solved, declares Dr. Tsi-hsiang, managing director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau, in applying to his countrymen to present a united front through China's delegation to Washington. The peace balance of the world lies in the Pacific, said Dr. Hsieh to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and no true son of China should put any obstacle in the way of the speedy and definite solution of the Pacific problems."

"I am greatly moved by the plea of President Harding that a United China be represented at the coming Conference," the Chinese leader declared. "It is China's great moment to grasp that helping hand which points toward unification. There is, to every true son of China who wishes the significance of the coming opportunity, no north, no south of China. Factional interest must step aside in the best interests of China's future and of world peace, to the end that the military burdens of the peoples may be lightened."

Delegation Cited According to information received by Dr. Hsieh from Peking, the Chinese delegation will include Dr. W. W. Yen of Shanghai, "not a man essentially to be singled out as a northerner," Dr. Yen was graduated from the University of Virginia, Dr. Hsieh said, served under Dr. Wu Ting-fang when the latter was Chinese minister at Washington, and has worked with many leading Cantonese officials.

"Dr. Yen is a better man in the Cabinet than out of it," Dr. Hsieh insists. "One can call him a better friend of the citizens of China than of the military machine—men whose power rests upon bayonets financed by capital borrowed from a foreign nation. He is well esteemed by enlightened leaders of China, and by the Chinese student body—a power that must be reckoned with."

Other members of the delegation Dr. Hsieh named as Dr. C. T. Wang, former delegate from the South, who is credited with saving China at the Peace Conference; Dr. Philip Tsau, a Cantonese and councillor to the Chinese President, and Hollington K. Tong of Shanghai, a writer and newspaperman "who has not hesitated in censuring corruption in the North." It was pointed out that each of these men speaks English perfectly. Dr. Hsieh asserted that this delegation is not factional, and given promise that the decisions of the conference will be accepted as binding on all China.

Causes of Armament

"Before we can apply the vital remedy of reduced armament we must remove the causes of armament," the Chinese leader urged. "The pseudo-militarism that has been the curse of China since the republic must be swept away. Chinese are not taxed for army or navy, and no Chinese general could attain his rank unless with the support of foreign capital. And there is but one nation investing in this sort of general-making. It is to wipe out such things as these that China must unite."

Asked about the attitude toward open Conference sessions, Dr. Hsieh expressed himself as favoring them, adding that "there is only one nation which cannot stand publicity." He agreed that this was natural, in that that nation has everything to lose, and China has everything to win.

Labor to Take Part

Central Organizations Appealed to by Federation Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—When Samuel Gompers and other Labor leaders discovered, as they believed, that the interest in the forthcoming Conference on the limitation of armaments was rather perfunctory and lukewarm among the masses of the people, they set to work to arouse responsibility and enthusiasm. Organized Labor has always taken a stand in favor of international disarmament, and has urged the holding of such conferences as that which has been called by the President.

Official Washington has been the center of such vivid interest in the Conference and all its details, and so far as known the Administration was for it, but the Labor leaders probably gauged the apathy of a large part of the population accurately. The reaction from the tension of war is still felt, and the strain of readjustment, the unsettlement of industrial conditions, and the lack of employment has dimmed the ardor of many thousands of men and women; yet they are the very ones for whom the importance of reducing armament and lessening of the chances of war are of the utmost

importance. The leaders know this, hence the message that they have sent out through their organization. Mr. Gompers made it clear that Labor would cooperate with other classes working for the desired end.

OPPOSITION GROWS TO REVENUE BILL

Estimates of Reductions in Revenues Necessary and Reported Opposition of Farmers Causes Discontent Among Senators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As Republican senators continue to study the majority report on the tax revision bill, in which Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Finance Committee, directs attention to a shrinkage of more than \$1,000,000,000 in income and excess profits taxes this fiscal year, discontent over the Administration measure is increasing on the eve of its consideration in the Senate.

It is apparent that opposition to the revenue bill will gain in momentum as consideration of its vital issues continues. Headed by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, and Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, a concerted drive will be undertaken to modify the measure materially. Reports from the middle west to the effect that the farmers are thoroughly aroused over the repeal of the excess profits taxes and the shifting of tax burdens from the shoulders of the rich to those less able to pay, are causing no end of annoyance to Administration leaders.

Senator Penrose submitted a voluminous report to the Senate on Saturday in which the Republican members of the Finance Committee sought to show the proposed reduction of income surtaxes, "by stimulating sales and profit-making, will not only facilitate needed business readjustments, but actually increase revenue."

In estimating the internal revenue it will produce as \$3,224,000,000, the 13 months ending next June 30, Senator Penrose stated that a shrinkage of \$1,000,000,000 or more was reckoned upon in revising the House bill.

The Senate bill will yield about \$84,000,000 more than the bill passed by the House, although it is \$136,000,000 less than Treasury experts have figured would be returned this fiscal year under the present law. According to the report, estimated returns this fiscal year from income and excess profits taxes are \$1,880,000,000, against approximately \$3,000,000,000 in actual collections in the fiscal year ended June 30 last. Only about \$50,000,000 of this difference of \$1,120,000,000 is accounted for by changes proposed in the present law. The remainder is charged off to shrinkage on account of business depression and other causes.

For the next fiscal year, the report said, the bill should produce \$2,735,700,000, an increase of \$7,000,000 over the House total. Estimates were based on the assumption, the report stated, that for the next fiscal year the government's total ordinary expenditures will amount to approximately \$3,500,000,000, as against \$4,034,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and \$5,116,000,000 for the last fiscal year. Estimated government receipts for the current fiscal year were shown by a table to be \$4,036,000,000, and \$3,467,000,000 for the next fiscal year. Collections for the last fiscal year were \$5,623,606,745.

Some of the leading Republicans are inclined to discount the claims of reductions in the government's expenditures. As the tax bill is drawn to meet ordinary expenditures on the present scale, "assuming that a reasonable measure of retrenchment and reductions will be accomplished," they will not be satisfied until the heads of the various departments can show something more definite than "paper-made" reductions.

At the same time, there is a large and growing feeling of resentment among the Republicans in the House over the substitute for the Fordney bill.

DAY OF PRAYER FOR DISARMAMENT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence News Office PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island by delegation has asked Gov. Henry J. San Souci to proclaim Armistice Day, November 11, a day of prayer so that the masses can pray for the success of the disarmament conference. Armistice Day in this State is a legal holiday this year for the first time.

The delegation presented to the Governor the following resolution, passed by the league: "Because of the solemnity and significance of the conference on the limitation of armaments, which is to begin on November 11, the United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island, through its executive committee and its committee on reduction of armament, respectfully urges you to appoint November 11, Armistice Day, as a day of prayer and to recommend that the churches be opened at the hour when the conference assemblies in order that the people may gather therein to pray that the spirit of international good will may dominate its counsels."

PRESIDENT SEEKS ACTION ON TREATY

Pressure Being Brought to Bear on Senate to Ratify Peace Agreement With Germany Before Conference Convenes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The treaty with Germany hangs fire in the Senate. President Harding is extremely anxious for it to be ratified as early as possible and leave no loose ends for the complication of questions scheduled to come before the Conference on the limitation of armament. It will be a very short time before the foreign delegations prepare to leave their respective countries for Washington. Some foreign correspondents are already here picking up the threads of American sentiment in regard to foreign affairs.

Regardless of the armament conference the United States is eager to come to a settlement with Germany, to have the foundation laid for the erection of peace activities, to withdraw the American Army from the Rhine and to return to a peace footing in all particulars. Mr. Harding's Letter

In transmitting the treaty, President Harding wrote Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, who is leading the fight for the ratification of the Administration treaty, as he led the fight against the Versailles treaty, whose ratification was urged by Woodrow Wilson, as follows:

"I am sending to the Senate today the treaties of peace which have been negotiated with Germany, Austria and Hungary. As you already know, these covenants are in complete harmony with the resolution adopted by the Congress; indeed they are the outcome of the Executive's endeavor to carry out the expressed wish of the Congress. I feel quite sure that the Senate will be glad to give early expression of approval and ratification. Formal peace has been so long delayed that there is no need now to emphasize the desirability of early action on the part of the Senate. It will be most gratifying if you and your colleagues will find it consistent to act promptly so that we may put aside the last remnant of war relationship and hasten our return to the fortunate relations of peace."

This letter was read in the Senate on Saturday, Senator Lodge asking on behalf of the President prompt action. There are no such divisions within the party on this subject and no solidified opposition as wrought havoc with the program of Woodrow Wilson and it is considered probable that the treaty with Germany will be ratified without undue delay, although not so soon as the Administration would like, until a number of senators have had an opportunity to unburden themselves of their sentiments. The Democratic leader is not one of these.

Senator Borah Alone

Mr. Lodge can count on his withholding any attack that would hinder the course of ratification at this time. Mr. Underwood is a delegate to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, and his wishes fall in with the President's and Senator Lodge's in desiring a clear field for action at that time.

Senator Borah is practically going it alone in opposing ratification from the Republican side, although he may probably count on Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, to say a few words. The opportunity is too good for Democrats to throw away, and James A. Reed (D), Senator from Missouri, although something of a law unto himself, got in a few remarks on Saturday in criticism of the treaty as being "nothing more than a sort of interludicatory device in court which settles nothing except a very temporary status from which, or after which, the real controversy is to proceed."

One of the sources of apparent misapprehension and distrust is that so much of the Versailles Treaty is involved in the new treaty with Germany, and Banquo-like, it continues to rise. John K. Shields (D), Senator from Tennessee, while denying opposition to the treaty, said on Saturday:

"It has just been reported. Most of it is in the Treaty of Versailles and that has not been before the committee. I suppose very few members have considered the treaty for 12 months or more. I know that some of them have been trying to forget that there ever was such a thing." Senator Lodge, speaking in behalf of ratification of the treaty, said: "I think the Secretary of State is to be congratulated on the work he has done in securing the treaty before us, under which it would seem to me that we secure every advantage that the United States desired to secure and have not been asked to make any concessions that would be embarrassing."

"I desire by way of repetition to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that we are left absolutely free in regard to assuming any obligations under the Versailles Treaty." In regard to the maintenance of troops on the Rhine, Senator Lodge asserted that the treaty did not bind the United States to it unless there is a moral obligation toward allied or associated powers.

NEWS SUMMARY

Official reports indicate increased buying by China of American staples and a better demand especially for cotton fabrics. Internal improvements have also increased the buying of machinery and factory equipment. p. 4

United States exporters must improve their business methods if they would retain their trade in Central and South American countries, according to a warning contained in the weekly report of the Department of Commerce. The establishment of more agencies in the hands of Americans, better organization, closer study of foreign import regulations, and larger investments in the respective countries, are some of the methods proposed for holding the trade. p. 5

Certain possible lines of investigation into the American unemployment situation will be directed by President Harding in his address today at the opening session of the conference on unemployment. It is hoped that a permanent plan for lessening unemployment may result from the conference. p. 2

Immediate action on the ratification of the peace treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary, which are now before the Senate, is sought by President Harding, who, in addressing a letter on Saturday to Senator Lodge, leader of the Administration's fight for passage of the agreements, emphasized their accordance to the previous resolution enacted by Congress. No determined opposition is probable except from Senator Borah, and the Administration hopes to get the treaties out of the way before the Conference on the limitation of armament meets. p. 1

The delay of the Anti-Beer Bill in the Senate by the filibuster directed against it, is only temporary, prohibition leaders declare, and the fight will be resumed following Senate action taken on the treaties with Germany and Austria. The issue of beer regulations by the Treasury Department is not expected to follow the new delay. p. 4

Increased opposition to the Senate's substitute for the House revenue bill is manifested by Republicans themselves because of the announcement by Senator Penrose, chairman of the Finance Committee, that it will return \$1,000,000,000 less in income and excess profits taxes for the fiscal year than was returned for the last fiscal year. p. 1

An appeal to all sons of China in the United States to present a united front through China's delegation at the Conference of Limitation of Armaments, in Washington, is made by Dr. Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau. The peace balance of the world lies in the Pacific, Dr. Hsieh says, and no trace of China should put any obstacle in the way of a speedy solution. p. 1

Winston Churchill added emphasis to the British Government's attitude toward Ireland in an address at Dundee. He surveyed the steps leading to the recent offer to Sinn Fein and, expressing regret that it had not been accepted, declared that Britain had nothing else to give. "I do not mean that there are no questions of detail or variations of mode left for discussion," he said, "but upon the supreme issue of the allegiance of Ireland to His Majesty the King, whether as King of Ireland or as King of Great Britain, and of the association of Ireland with the British Commonwealth and the Empire, we are resolved not to yield an inch." p. 1

Great Britain's reply to Sinn Fein has been drafted. Each of the British Cabinet ministers has been supplied with a copy and after it is finally approved the document will be dispatched to Dublin. It is understood that the Sinn Fein leaders will again be invited to a conference. The fact will be made clear that Ireland is not recognized as a sovereign state; at the same time Eamon de Valera will not be asked to dismiss his claim for an independent republic. The view that Sinn Fein is sincere in its desire for a conference is strengthened by the interview with Arthur Griffith, who indicates that a conference without conditions would not give Ireland any fresh international status, even though it were to break down. p. 2

Under Mr. Ponikowski, former Minister of Education, a new cabinet is being formed in Poland. It will be non-partisan and will include the most capable professional men. Fresh elections will be carried out as soon as possible. To retrieve the financial situation the new Premier intends to simplify the procedure for collecting taxes and to increase production in industry and agriculture. A close alliance will be maintained with France. The solution of the Upper Silesian dispute which may come during the tenure of the new Ministry is expected to have an important bearing on the financial position of the country. p. 1

Some light has been shed on the activities in Paris of Mr. Skobelev, one of the delegates to the recent Pan-Russian Congress. Contrary to a report in circulation, he is not negotiating a trade agreement on behalf of the government at Moscow, but is interviewing commercial men, with the object of preparing the way to an understanding with the chief traders in Russia. p. 1

CABINET CRISIS IN POLAND IS ENDED

New Nonparliamentary Prime Minister, Mr. Ponikowski, Seeks an Alliance With France and Associated Powers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Saturday).—The ministerial crisis in Poland—brought about by the resignation of Vincent Witos and his cabinet—has ended, after nearly two weeks' duration, in the choice of a non-parliamentary Prime Minister, who has already set about the task of forming a new government. As none of the parties in the Diet could muster up a majority that would have served as a support to the Prime Minister, the only outlet proved to be in the selection of a Premier standing entirely outside all the parliamentary factions. The choice fell upon Mr. Ponikowski, the rector of the Polytechnic and former Minister of Education during the time of the German occupation.

To representatives of the press Mr. Ponikowski declared that he desired to set up a government which shall be non-partisan and shall include the most capable professional men. He has undertaken himself to form such a government, which he considers a necessary evil, as he has been informed that all attempts to call together a government based on a majority in the Diet have failed. As he fully realizes the impossibility of establishing a serious majority in the present Diet, he will aim at carrying out fresh elections as soon as possible, and it is hoped they will be held not later than January 1, 1922.

New Ministry Being Formed

As regards his financial program Mr. Ponikowski above all will turn his attention to a simplification of the procedure for gathering taxes, and in endeavors to raise production in industry and agriculture. The new Prime Minister also considers it indispensable to introduce a system of economy in administration, consisting above all in the canceling of unnecessary offices. He also desires that the budget of 1922 shall be worked out as soon as possible.

In his foreign policy Mr. Ponikowski considers the maintenance of a close alliance with France, as well as with other allied powers, and sincerely desires to pursue a peaceful policy with all neighbors as all-important. The new ministry is in the process of formation. The Minister of War and Minister for Foreign Affairs will be changed, but beyond that little is known of its composition.

The solution of the Silesian question may come during the lifetime of the new cabinet, and the nature of it will have an important bearing on the magnitude of the task laid upon the shoulders of the Ministry of Finance. The decisions of the Council of the League have not yet been made known, but the precise competence of the Council in this matter has been revealed by Viscount Ishihara's preliminary report. It may be remembered that on August 12, Aristide Briand wrote to the Council on behalf of the Supreme Council, inviting "their recommendation as to a frontier line which the principal allied and associated powers should lay down." This request was made under Article 11 of the Covenant. Viscount Ishihara's report, after quoting Article 87, Paragraph Three, of the Versailles Treaty, goes on:

Supreme Council's Duty

"Apart, however, from the rights definitely conferred upon the allied powers by the Treaty of Versailles and upon the Council of the League by the Covenant, we have to take into account a new fact the importance of which my colleagues will fully appreciate. I have received from Mr. Briand a statement giving the his-

torical summary of the question since the opening of the Peace Conference. It coincides with a statement of the divergence of views which continue to exist on the question of the frontier, and concludes in these terms: 'Each of the governments represented have solemnly undertaken to accept the solution recommended by the Council of the League of Nations.'

"From this it is considered that the responsibility for a settlement of the Silesian question now actually lies with the League, but the duty of promulgating and enforcing a decision remains with the Supreme Council. Thus the letter of the Versailles Treaty will be strictly observed and no room left for reproaches against the allied powers on the ground of breaking a treaty they themselves framed."

FRANCE SLOW TO OPEN SOVIET TRADE

Allegation That France Is Trying to Precipitate New War on the Bolsheviks Is, However, Called Wholly Unfounded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Sunday).—A story has been circulating that Mr. Skobelev, the Russian who came to France to attend the recent pan-Russian congress, is engaged in planning the negotiation of a trade agreement between the Bolsheviks and the French Government. As this would appear to indicate a surprising reversal of French policy, The Christian Science Monitor examined the statements.

Mr. Skobelev is in no way recognized by the Bolsheviks. In no sense is he or any other emissary of the present government negotiating in France. French merchants and bankers, however, are particularly anxious not to be under a disadvantage when real trade relations with Russia are possible. At present there is no embargo on trade with Russia, but in practice trade is impossible without a definite official understanding.

Aid to Soviets Denied

Mr. Skobelev, like other Russians in France, is having interviews with commercial men. If the present régime disappears, France may be found to have a preliminary understanding with the chief traders who would return. There is, however, nothing to indicate that the French Government has the slightest intention of beginning negotiations with the Bolsheviks. As suggested, it draws a distinction between the Russian people and Russian rulers, and will do nothing to keep the present rulers in office by lending support to the Soviets.

At the same time it is denied that France has tried to push Poland and Rumania to attack Russia. The allegation is declared to be completely unfounded. The experience of the International Commission of Russian Relief, the attacks by George Tchitcherine on J. J. B. P. Noulens as representing French activity, and the refusal of all inquiry have indisposed France still further.

French Policy Defined

Leonid B. Krassin is reported to say that France desired to talk with Russia. But this is entirely contrary to French policy, which, while it endeavors to aid these countries to reorganize and reequip in certain measure their forces, certainly it has no desire of encouraging a new war on Russia. In Paris the allegation is believed to be made for the purpose of explaining the refusal of assistance, and also to cover up the non-execution by the Soviets of the clauses of the Riga treaty about which Poland has complained. Political opinion here is that the new gathering of the International Relief Commission at Brussels on October 6 will be as futile as was the gathering at Paris.

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BRITAIN IS FIRM IN OPPOSING IDEA OF "IRISH REPUBLIC"

Winston Churchill Says That Only a Divergence on Fundamentals Will Stand in Way of Practical Steps to Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office DUNDEE, Scotland (Sunday).—That the government was profoundly disappointed by the rejection by Mr. de Valera of the historic offer of Dominion Home Rule to Ireland was the statement of Winston Churchill, in addressing a large meeting in the new City Hall here on Saturday afternoon on the Irish question. In making that offer the government had forgotten many of the old causes of strife and wrath, he said, and put up with many taunts from their enemies and reproaches from many valued friends.

"We are united in the main," proceeded Mr. Churchill, "because the interests of the British Empire and the world would be greatly furthered by a lasting settlement with the Irish people. No personal inclination or declaration of old party views should be allowed to stand in the way of such a hope. We had no doubt, and there never could be any doubt, that Great Britain had the power to enforce the existing law throughout Ireland."

He continued: "But we had the earnest desire to spare the people of Ireland and our own people the misery which our insisting upon the law being carried out at the present time would entail. In the second place, before embarking upon so serious a task, we were called upon alike in prudence and in justice to clear away all possible misunderstanding; to make a fair offer to Ireland; to place ourselves in such a position that if our offer were rejected, we should be able so to marshal our case that we would have on our side the conviction of our countrymen, the support of the Empire, and the opinion of the civilized world."

Not a Party Offer

"The government offer was not that of a party government confronted by formidable opposition. It was put forward with the approval of the two historical parties in the State. It was a national offer, a sincere offer, and without doubt would be immediately carried into effect by those who have made it."

"We regret our offer has not been accepted, because constitutionally and in principle our offer goes to the utmost limits possible to us. If it is rejected we have nothing else to give. I do not mean that there are no questions of detail or variations of mode left for discussion, but upon the supreme issue of the allegiance of Ireland to His Majesty, the King, whether as King of Ireland or as King of Great Britain, and of the association of Ireland with the British Commonwealth and Empire, we are resolved not to yield an inch; and in that position we ask you to sustain us."

Mr. Churchill's important pronouncement was received with loud cheers. "Ulster is no longer a stumbling block to the rest of Ireland," he went on. "Ulster has made great sacrifices. The people of the rest of Ireland had the key to Ulster. The key to Ulster was loyalty to the British Empire."

Course in Any Case Simple

"I don't see much evidence or much real foundation for the optimism that prevails. If our offer is really rejected our course would be an unpleasant one, but it would be simple. If on the other hand Sinn Fein accepts allegiance to the Crown, our course would also be very simple. "Having, however, read every scrap of correspondence that followed the negotiations, with the fullest information from day to day, I am still uncertain where the Irish leaders stand. I only know where we stand. We have reached the end of our tether. What would happen if Ireland was able to set up an independent Irish republic? The steps would not lead to peace, but to a civil war, and Ireland would be divided into two hostile armed camps. Certain, real war would break out, and not mere bush ranging. In that event every Irishman in the British Empire would become an alien enemy. That is the hideous and idiotic prospects before our eyes."

"By conceding to Ireland sovereign and independent rights we should be ripping up the British Empire and be preparing certain war at no distant date, because we should most certainly be called to the aid of Ulster. The new Irish republic would do its utmost to enroll us with our own kith and kin in the United States. War-weary as we may be, and desirous as we are of peace and amity with the Irish people, we shall have to make further exertion and use to the utmost whatever strength we have if we are confronted with a position such as that."

Hair-Splitting Not Factor

"A conference is the only thing which stands between us and failure. It is not, however, a conference we need but a successful conference. Mr. de Valera either willfully or under duress has proclaimed that his delegates will attend such a conference



as representatives of a separate sovereign state. I am willing to make every allowance for his difficulties. Well, it is said that "the man who rides a tiger has a difficulty in getting off." I can assure you, on behalf of the government, that no mere pendency, nor hard-splitting, nor quibbling about words and phrases will be allowed by us to stand in the way of practical steps to peace. But if the fundamental principles on which we have taken our stand are challenged, it is wise to be outspoken.

"It is much better not to encourage false hopes. It is far better to make it quite clear that you can give no further concessions. It is not for me to anticipate the decision at which the Cabinet will arrive but I trust you will permit me to assure my colleagues in your name that we have your confidence and that, if need be, we shall have your help."

Mr. Churchill devoted the remainder of his speech to Socialist propaganda and unemployment.

### Optimism Returning

Hope Expressed That Irish Conference Will Soon Be Made a Reality

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Saturday)—While Eamon de Valera's last message to Mr. Lloyd George, dated September 19, is of such an ambiguous nature that it lays itself open to many interpretations, the desire both in Dublin and here that a conference should take place is so unanimous that a feeling of optimism is returning. Confident hopes are expressed that Mr. Lloyd George will be able to reply in a way that will end the interminable interchange of notes and result in the final sending of its representatives to a joint conference in London. The government's reply has been drafted and is being submitted to each cabinet minister by mail, so that even if it should be adopted unanimously there is not much prospect of it being dispatched to Dublin until Monday.

Among those closely in touch with the exchange of notes which has taken place, The Christian Science Monitor is informed that it is generally felt Mr. de Valera has no intention of putting difficulties in the way of a meeting. He has so long spoken and written in a language of extreme nationalism that it is difficult for him to drop easily into ordinary diplomatic methods of intercourse. Consequently, when accepting Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to a conference on September 20, it was hardly to be expected that Mr. de Valera could refrain from adding his claim to represent an independent and sovereign state.

### Neither Side Receding

He was promptly brought to book by Mr. Lloyd George, and it is to be noted that the Sinn Féin leader's subsequent letters have been in a somewhat different tone. Consequently it is understood that in the government's draft reply in again inviting the Sinn Féin leaders to a conference, broadly the Premier makes it clear that the government does not recognize Ireland as a sovereign state and at the same time Mr. de Valera is not asked to disavow his claim of independence. It is impossible, of course, to predict what the final note of the outcome may be, for the barometer of hope for an Irish peace has undergone extreme variations since the government's offer of dominion status on July 20 was rejected by Sinn Féin. If a message of this nature goes forward, however, there seems little likelihood of Mr. de Valera to reject the invitation. In his last letter he has stated that he does not expect the Premier to recognize the Irish Republic formally or informally, and it is not likely that he will go back on that if the Dal is sincerely desirous of attending the conference.

### Sincerity Manifest

Arthur Griffith has done much to remove the feeling that Sinn Féin lacked sincerity in this respect by an interview appearing in today's issue of The Daily Mail. In plain and unequivocal language, he makes it clear that if the Irish representatives are received in a conference without previous guarantees or conditions, this would not mean that the British Government must thereby recognize their claim to represent a sovereign and independent state. Nor would it, in his opinion, give Ireland any fresh international status even though the conference were to break down.

He considers it the purest common sense that the mere holding of his opinions regarding his status does not entitle him to anything from any one else. As to any opinions expressed during the conference, he states that interim attitudes are wiped out by the final agreement, and should the conference fail to reach an agreement, any opinions expressed therein would still remain opinions.

### DECREES ON SHIPPING LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PORTLAND, Oregon—Through action of the Shipping Board a long standing controversy over trans-Pacific shipping out of Portland and Seattle was settled by issuing an order that in the future only one line shall operate between these points and the Orient. Portland business is to be handled by the Columbia Pacific Line and Seattle business by the Pacific Steamship Company. The effect of the decision is to eliminate the Admiral Line from Portland so far as trans-Pacific trade is concerned.

### CAPTAIN WOODSIDE ELECTED

DETROIT, Michigan—Capt. Robert G. Woodside of Pittsburgh was elected commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at the closing session of the annual convention here. Captain Woodside received 228 votes against 213 for Col. Tillinghast I. Houston, of New York.

## PRELIMINARIES OF CONFERENCE READY

Unemployment Conditions to Be Dealt With and Line of Investigation Indicated in President Harding's Address

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding, in whose name the invitation was sent to men and women of influence in industrial, economic, financial, and welfare lines to meet in Washington for a conference on unemployment will address the body when it assembles today at the Department of Commerce, pointing out conditions that have been known to the Administration through many avenues and indicating certain lines of investigation which may be developed with a hope of bettering the situation. He will also assure the conferees of the support of the Administration in their efforts.

The conference will then be turned over to Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and after perfecting its organization it will resolve itself into committees, each confining itself to a specific phase of the unemployment problem, with the purpose of reporting its findings to a full conference later. Mr. Hoover has stated that the committees will seek the cooperation of representatives of Labor, of employers and of civic bodies. Preliminary work on a large scale, dealing with conditions in the United States and other countries, is ready for the conference. Most of this has been done by bureaus in the Department of Labor and in the Department of Commerce having facilities for the preparation of such data.

### Permanent Plan Hoped For

It is the earnest hope of those who have urged the holding of this conference not only that something may be done to relieve the present emergency, but that a permanent plan for the lessening of unemployment may be worked out. The economic advisory committee of the Department of Commerce, headed by William S. Rossetter of Rumford, New Hampshire, has been at work for the past two weeks in formulation of statistical and other information and in preparation of agenda material for the conference. Its members, who will be included in the special committees appointed by the conference to deal with special subjects, are:

William S. Rossetter, chairman, president of the Rumford Press, Concord, New Hampshire.

J. B. Andrews, executive secretary, American Association for Labor Legislation, New York.

George E. Barnett, professor of statistics, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

E. S. Bradford, statistician, New Rochelle, New York.

Billy W. Burrage, secretary, Association for Improving the Poor, New York.

Henry S. Dennison, Framingham, Massachusetts.

Davis R. Dewey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Carroll W. Dotten, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

E. F. Gray, president, New York Evening Post.

Clyde L. King, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Samuel A. Lewisohn, New York City.

Otto T. Mallory, member Pennsylvania State Industrial Board, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Samuel McGraw Lindsey, Columbia University, New York.

Wesley C. Mitchell, professor, New School of Social Research, New York.

Henry R. Seager, Columbia University, New York.

Edward R. A. Seligman, Columbia University, New York.

Sanford E. Thompson, Boston, Massachusetts.

Walter F. Wilcox, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Leo Wolman, New York City.

Allyn Young, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, with the American Commission to negotiate peace.

### Prominent Members

Among the prominent men named as members of the conference are Secretary Hoover, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; Julius H. Barnes of Duluth, former wheat director; Edgar E. Clark, former chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission; James Couzens, Mayor of Detroit; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John L. Lewis of Indianapolis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; C. H. Markham of Chicago, president of the Illinois Central Railroad; Gen. B. Marshall Jr., Charles M. Schwab, Colonel Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York; T. V. O'Connor of Buffalo, president of the Longshoremen's Union, and A. J. Peters, Mayor of Boston. Four women, Ida M. Tarbell of New York, Mary Van Kleef of New York, Sarah Conboy of New York and Elizabeth Christman of Chicago, also have been named as members of the conference.

Without waiting for the issue of the conference the Secretary of Labor has decided that the revival of the United States Employment Service is helping to find employment for men now lacking it. An emergency appropriation for the purpose will be asked of Congress, with an initial sum of \$250,000. The proposal will be submitted to the unemployment conference for its support. It is proposed to make of the revived federal service a central clearing house for nation-wide voluntary employment service, the Administration believing that the present situation could be greatly helped by the establishment of voluntary unemployment

## DRYS PLAN STRONG NEW YORK ACTION

William H. Anderson Tells Citizens of Rochester of Campaign Measures Being Undertaken to Defeat the Liquor Element

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office ROCHESTER, New York—Charging that a conspiracy existed to discredit prohibition before it had a fair chance, William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, told an audience of church people here yesterday that the league has been making plans to take an aggressive stand as the best defense of the existing law. He charges further that a large proportion of the newspapers in the larger cities were party to that conspiracy.

The arguments, he said, were first, impossibility of enforcement of prohibition; then, that failing, they invoked the aid of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in which they usually dishonestly suppress the word "unreasonable." That amendment guarantees, he points out, the rights of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures and provides that "no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause."

"Your call to the unemployment conference stated that 'it is inconceivable that America, with its surplus in food and clothing, with housing, though crowded, and with an abundance of fuel, could allow any suffering among those of our own people who desire to work.' Allow me to point out the indubitable fact that while we have an abundance of food, clothing and fuel and structures suitable for housing, each of these vital necessities is monopolized. Let me stress the further fact that these monopolies have been fostered by a pernicious system of taxation which penalizes production and protects industrial parasites.

### Rents and Living Costs

"Reduce excess rents and living costs will follow. Huge sums will be available for general relief. Nothing would do so much to revive business; but rents cannot be reduced unless building is resumed. Building will not be resumed unless we exactly reverse our present methods, take taxes off business and improvements, and place them on speculative land values and natural monopolies.

"Our ability to consume the bulk of our own products at home, and our ability to sell the surplus abroad in competition with other nations—in short, our national prosperity—depend upon lowering costs of which taxes are the largest single item and this only can be accomplished by the fundamental change I suggest. I shall welcome the opportunity of appearing before the conference with facts and arguments to support this contention and trust you will give me the opportunity of doing so."

### Legislation Proposed

New York Meeting Asks Aid for Unemployed Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York—Although few unemployed women attended the meeting called on Saturday in Union Square to consider ways and means of providing work for those women in need of it, resolutions were adopted calling upon Miss Mary Van Kleef, who is to participate in the conference on unemployment called by Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, opening in Washington Monday, to consider certain permanent measures of relief. These were proposed by a committee of which Miss Jeanette Rankin, former member of Congress, who organized the mass meetings, was one.

Immediate reestablishment of federal employment offices was demanded; the eight-hour day and abolition of night work for women in order that none might be overworked while others suffered from compulsory idleness; abolition of child labor and compulsory education up to the age of 18; also immediate building of sufficient school houses to accommodate all pupils in full-time sessions; establishment of industrial training for women, with scholarships; establishment of living wages for men and women by commissions in all the states, and passage of the Nolan minimum wage bill; abolition of all avoidable seasonal work and a system of unemployment insurance. It was proposed that new schools be built at once, which would afford employment for many men.

## BAVARIAN STATE OF SIEGE TO BE RAISED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin correspondent BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—Count Lerchenfeld, the new president of the Bavarian Ministry, arrived in Berlin yesterday to confer with the Chancellor. A compromise has been effected whereby the state of siege will soon be raised. Much thanks and good will were tendered to Count Lerchenfeld, and every appearance of an amicable understanding exists between the two countries.

Count Lerchenfeld left last night with Frederick Ebert for Ludwigshafen.

### NAVY ANNOUNCES NUMBERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the first week after resuming recruiting, the Navy obtained 281 recruits and re-enlisted 228 men, the department has announced, bringing the strength of the Navy proper up to over 114,000 officers and men.

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### Wet Candidate's Defeat

"Most of the newspapers of New York City recently trapped themselves in the position of either not knowing what was going on or of deliberately deceiving the people. Almost all of them insisted that the wet candidate for nomination for Mayor of New York City would run second and might even be nominated because, they said, of the strong resentment against prohibition. The candidate supported by those who desired to defeat Tammany and who, while not an advocate of prohibition, is committed to the enforcement of the law, received a larger majority over his three opponents combined than the wet candidate received votes. This proved the utility of the newspapers in their position on any question as to public sentiment on the prohibition issue."

"The fight is not over so long as there are 30 new liquor organizations, with another being started on an average of once a month, enlisting members and raising money to repeal the enforcement legislation without which the prohibition amendment will be a nullity. One of these organizations, with headquarters in New York City, claims more than 500,000 members.

### Organization Going On

"The Anti-Saloon League anticipated a need for an organization for law-abiding citizens with divisions in every locality to meet what it foresaw the liquor interests would do, and therefore launched the 'Allied Citizens of America,' incorporated, to uphold American ideals and the United States Constitution' early three years ago. It already has some 200,000 covenant men and women of voting age in this State alone, organized in nearly 500 local divisions. This work will be pressed until every citizen in the State will have an opportunity to decide whether he will enroll on the side of law, or with the outlaws and criminals.

"The Anti-Saloon League will stand for the punishment of any official who is guilty of perpetrating unlawful acts in alleged enforcement of prohibition for the purpose of discrediting the law. On the other hand, the league will organize through the 'Allied Citizens' the people of every community to insist that their officials do everything possible to stop the illicit traffic. The ultimate objective of the league is not enforcement of the law, but the creation of a sentiment which will bring about willing obedience to law; not to punish violators of the liquor law but to stop violations."

## MR. FORD CREDITED WITH ROAD GAIN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Increased earnings of Henry Ford's Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad were attributed by the Association of Railway Executives, in a formal statement issued on Saturday, to a heavy advance in shipments over the road since the creation of the state of siege of automobiles, motor parts and other manufactured products. Shipments of

## MINERS REFER SUIT TO INTERNATIONAL

"Power to Act" Given Officers With Orders to Resist to Upmost Issue of Injunction Suit Against Wage Agreements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—After John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America had ruled out of order proposals to declare a general strike and to adjourn the convention of his organization at once because of the injunction suit filed in the federal court by Virginia operators attacking the system of miner operator wage agreements, the convention adopted a resolution referring the matter of the suit to the international administration with power to act. The resolution instructed the international officers to use every lawful means of resisting the issuance of an injunction.

## COOPERATIVE LOAN SHOWN BY BOOKS

Evidence at Bankruptcy Inquiry in Chicago Discloses Negotiation of \$500,000 Advance Made Necessary by Litigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office CHICAGO, Illinois—Account books of the Great Western Securities Company, stock selling subsidiary of the Cooperative Society of America, were produced in evidence and partially examined on Saturday at the involuntary bankruptcy hearing on order of C. B. Morrison, master in chancery. This order was issued on the plea of the attacking attorneys that they could not prove their clients' claims without the books. They alleged that large sums of money had been diverted from the society through this subsidiary. Gustav Kopp, president of the securities company, at first refused to produce the books.

An initial fact brought out by the examination was that Harrison Parker, chief trustee, has had to borrow \$500,000 from C. C. Higgins, capitalist of New York City, who is under contract to lend him as high as \$1,000,000 if necessary to stop the "run" on the society, which Mr. Parker declared was caused by the bankruptcy suit.

As secretary-treasurer of the securities corporation, Mrs. Edith S. Parker, wife of Harrison Parker, has been drawing a salary of \$750 weekly, according to checks produced in evidence. This money, according to Mr. Parker, has all been paid to old full value creditors, to men who lent the enterprise money before it became the basis of what is known as the Cooperative Society of America.

Strenuous objection was offered by Mr. Parker to the examination of a list of investments and notes received from the securities corporation, made up from the journal. One of the items on this list, he declared, which was a loan of \$700,000, would ruin the society if the name of the borrower became known. It would jeopardize a pending business deal, he said, and took the paper from the hands of Attorney Toney, who was reading it. After hearing Mr. Parker's objections in private, the master ruled that copies of the paper, leaving this one item blank, would be admitted in evidence. L. D. Mathias, attorney for the society, declared that the suit was not brought for justice, but for blackmail. "No proof is here any place," said Mr. Mathias, "of any fraud. Everything is perfectly legitimate, and there is no issue of solvency or insolvency, according to their petition. Therefore these matters of the Great Western Securities Corporation should not be admitted."

## GRAND TRUNK PENSION FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office TORONTO, Ontario—Gideon Robertson, Canadian Minister of Labor, in an interview in Toronto, said there was every reason to hope that a long standing grievance of Grand Trunk Railway train employees, because pensions on retirement are denied, would soon be adjusted. The government took the view that claims should be made as a charge against the fund from which pensions were paid and arranged for the men's representatives to present their case to the Cassel's Arbitration Board for consideration. It was found, however, that the pension fund was exhausted in 1918, and no provision having been made for its continued maintenance, pensions were from that time on paid out of earnings. The arbitrators suggested that the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway system should give the matter further consideration. This is being done.

## LIQUOR LAWS IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Liquor laws are being better observed in Manitoba than in any other Canadian province, and, as a result, a state of absolute prohibition is being brought about rapidly, according to J. N. MacLean, editor of the Manitoba Temperance Advocate. Just as soon as present liquor stocks are disposed of, it will be an absolute impossibility to obtain more, he says. Since the amendments to the Manitoba Temperance Act limiting doctors' prescriptions to 16 ounces each came into force seven months ago, approximately 50,000 prescriptions have been issued.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES SOUTH AMERICA LAMPSON & SONS LTD. Regular sailings of steamers, 17,000 tons displacement, especially designed for travel in the tropics. Company's Office, 42 Broadway, New York, or any Steamship or Tourist Agent. Raymond & White, 17 Temple Place, General District Agent.

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"This is a matter of utmost importance and strikes at the very heart and soul of our union. It is the most dangerous charge every made against the organization, and if the injunction is granted will be the most far-reaching in its scope ever granted against the United Mine Workers of America. It's as broad as the universe and as comprehensive as eternity.

"We have fought against the injunction court law. We have been amazed at the steps that have been taken in the past, but amazement and surprise must give way to astonishment if the injunction here asked for is issued."

Mr. Greene said it was significant why the suit was filed in Indiana and he was apprehensive as to what might take place. He explained that Thomas L. Lewis, now commissioner for the operators in West Virginia and formerly international president of the miners' union, had testified before a Senate investigating committee, that the union was an unlawful body and that a conspiracy to bring on the strike in the Williamson field was started before he became president of the union and was carried on while he was president.

Samuel Gompers, speaking on the Federation of Labor, referred to the open shop drive as being unpatriotically referred to as the "American drive." In regard to the injunction suit he said the employees of Labor are spending millions in the open shop drive. He said he had heard from two sources that it is the purpose of mine operators to maneuver the miners into a strike so that the onus of the action would be on the miners.

"It is better to resist and lose than not to resist at all," he advised. After discussing favorably the action of the mine union in respect to the conditions in West Virginia, he said the whole history of the world shows that no great idea was ever established without the flow of blood. "It seems," he said, "the courts have run wild in their efforts to curb the rights of the working man. We are just as opposed to autocracy in industry as autocracy in military affairs."

Commenting on the possibility of the injunction being enforced he said to Mr. Lewis, "John, in defense of the principle I would like to visit you in jail."

"I have every expectation that President Gompers will be accorded the privilege," replied Mr. Lewis.

## POST OFFICE RENTS ON A NEW BASIS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Saturday)—Formulation of a new policy of eliminating arbitrary cancellation privileges in its rent contracts was announced yesterday by the Postoffice Department. For years it has been the policy of the department in making leases to have a clause giving the department the right to cancel on 90 days' notice and this resulted, it was explained, in the lesser fixing the rental at a level to take care of the cancellation risk. Because the Treasury Department is unable now to build new government buildings, the Postoffice Department is leasing a great many buildings, the statement said, and under the new policy is saving a substantial sum in rentals.

### NAVAL APPOINTMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Capt. Luke McNamee has been detailed as Director of Naval Intelligence, relieving Rear Admiral Andrew Long, who was recently assigned as chief of staff of the Atlantic fleet. Captain McNamee has been detached as commander of the U.S.S. Nevada of the Atlantic fleet, to assume his new assignment.

### NO PROFITEERING AT "RODEO"

PORTLAND, Oregon—At the annual Pendleton "Round Up," in order to curb any possibility of profiteering this year, the city council standardized the prices to be charged for rooms and meals. It was agreed that

Travel by Sea BOSTON TO Baltimore, Wash., Sat., 9 P. M.; Norfolk, Va., Sat., 9 P. M.; Philadelphia, Pa., Sun., 9 P. M.; New York, N. Y., Sun., 9 P. M.; and via Baltimore or Philadelphia and New York. "Daylight Saving Time." MERCHANDISE AND MINERS TRUNKS. 21 Pier 2, Northern Avenue, Boston Telephone Fort 2211 6180

## REGULATION OF AUTO TRUCKS ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SAN DIEGO, California—Characterizing the automobile truck as the greatest present menace of California's state highways and urging new laws for taxing and regulating the loads of these "road destroyers," Col. Edward Fletcher of San Diego, president of the California Highway Association and county highway commissioner, recently asserted that a special session of the Legislature should be called to handle the situation.

Colonel Fletcher claims that taxpayers are paying large sums for the construction of good highways, and that the auto trucks, which are running these roads, are taxed here at a ridiculously low figure in comparison with the taxes in other states. In his opinion both the State and the railroads will soon be placed in the bankrupt class if the loading of trucks plying over the highways is not regulated by adequate legislation.

## LABOR SITUATION CALLED NORMAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The labor situation is reported as being normal in some South Dakota cities, this being the case especially at Mitchell, in central South Dakota. The manager of the employment agency situated at Mitchell, reports that there are jobs for all who want work. He states that many of the men therabouts who are without work are transients.

Farmers of South Dakota who need help now are offering about \$35 per month and board, room and washing for farm hands. This price is expected to be maintained until corn-husking time, which will start about the middle of October. The wages for corn huskers have not yet been decided upon and will depend largely upon the price of corn at that time and how plentiful men are when the corn-husking season opens.

## RELIEF CORN IS PROMISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—News items appearing in northwestern papers of recent date under such headlines as "Burn Corn for Fuel" have created amazement among the thousands of Near East Relief workers throughout the country, according to Mrs. Grace Reed Porter, state director for South Dakota.

"Considering the relief" to men, women, and children that corn will bring, it seems almost incredible that this valuable grain will be burned for fuel by the western crop raisers," she said.

The state grain committee is planning to collect the South Dakota gift corn and wheat during the month of September and in early October. One hundred thousand bushels of corn and 50,000 bushels of wheat is South Dakota's share in this great gift enterprise.

## MEN CANNOT OUST WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Married women cannot be summarily dismissed from positions in the municipal government by the City Service Commission, says an opinion given by the city attorney's office following agitation started with a view of relieving the unemployed. Married women employees can be discharged only for incompetence, and the dismissal must be made by the head of a department. Charges must be filed against them in the same manner provided for the removal of male employees, and they are entitled to a hearing, the same as men. The opinion holds, however, that the commission has authority under the law to exclude married women from taking civil service examination in the future. Further developments are expected in the controversy which is causing general discussion.

## THEATRICAL BOSTON

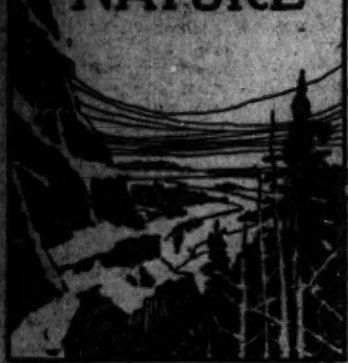
HOLLIS POP. MAT. WED. Best Seats \$2 A STAR AND FLAT TRIUMPH! HELEN HAYES

Booth Tarkington's New Comedy "THE WREN" Direction George C. Tyler & A.L. Erlanger

BOSTON STOCK COMPANY St. JAMES Theatre "THE HOTTENTOT" NEXT WEEK—"The Big Game"



## GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains,  
where the hair-pointed snow-  
slide shivers—  
Down and through the big fat  
marshes that the virgin ore-  
bed stains;  
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-  
terings of unimagined rivers  
And beyond the nameless timber  
saw illimitable plains!

—Burdard Kipling.

## From a Moorland Crag

A sheep-track led upward for a  
couple of miles through rough grass  
and heather to an outcrop of crags—  
300 feet below the brown waters of the  
burn tumbled over a rocky bed on its  
way to join the big salmon river 10  
miles away.

Across the narrow valley stretched  
heather-clad fells, rolling away toward  
the chain of the Cheviots, forming a  
long blue and purple line in the dis-  
tance. On each side lay the crags,  
steep and sheer of face for the most  
part, but with big fissures and ledges  
amongst them which gave sufficient  
reading place for the birds to build  
their nests.

A pair of ravens had claimed a por-  
tion for their own use, and returned  
there year after year. Three ledges  
near together they used in turn,  
where remains of former structures  
could be seen. There were three  
young birds in this year's nest nearly  
full fledged. One was sufficiently ad-  
vanced to walk about on the tiny plat-  
form outside, but the others lay flat,  
and evinced no wish to move.

The two parent birds circled over-  
head, uttering their harsh croaks,  
sometimes soaring to a great height,  
and tumbling downward as if they  
would hit themselves on the rocks be-  
low. A pair of kestrels inhabited a  
fissure further along, and these from  
time to time would chase the ravens,  
darting swiftly downward upon them.  
The bigger birds, however, slow their  
movements might seem in comparison  
with the speed of their opponents, al-  
ways timed them exactly, and with  
accuracy a perceptible turn in their  
flight, just avoided the hawk at the  
last moment. Then both would retire,  
the ravens to the opposite hill and the  
others to the ledge, until the game  
was started again.

Perched on the crag  
face—some called majestically away  
from a jutting rock on the left. The  
grouse had been sitting hard for  
some time. Cocks flew across the moor  
below with a quick "kak-kak," but  
their mates remained hidden on their  
nest, smooth, the heather, so sure  
of concealment that they could be  
watched from near by, or in some  
cases even touched before they moved.  
A few early clutches of newly-hatched  
grouse were found, and most difficult  
they are to see, as their underparts  
are the color of the yellow moss  
around, and their backs the chestnut  
and dark brown of the surrounding  
heather. One party of eight were lying  
close to the nest they had only just  
left that morning. The empty shells  
remained, mostly packed neatly within  
each other. The mother bird waited  
within a few yards watching the in-  
spection of her young.

Curlews are the noisiest members of  
this moorland community. They are  
by far the most wary beings, gifted  
with extraordinarily long sight. The  
long rippling whistle of the male bird  
in spring can be heard for a long  
distance, and so resonant is it that  
although the bird himself may be  
away almost out of sight on the hill,  
it gives the impression of being quite  
near at hand.

The nests are hidden amongst the  
tufts of coarse grass. The bird, when  
she has been sitting for some time,  
will lie absolutely flat on the ground,  
when alarmed, with neck and bill ex-  
tended. She is so exactly the color of  
the surrounding grass that from a  
little distance it is impossible to dis-  
tinguish her from it, though when  
standing immediately above her the  
dark V-shaped markings on her head  
and neck are most distinct.

Gulls were winging their way across  
the moor on their way to the bough  
on the hilltop, round and round, up  
and down, a few strong flaps taking  
them up wind, just for the apparent  
pleasure of the long glide down again.

On the lower slopes of this out-  
bye country, where the cultivated land  
joins the moor, the black game as-  
semble during the early spring  
months. Here the cocks give their  
wonderful display in the hours before  
the dawn. They trail their wings  
along the ground, head extended, and  
black tail upraised and spread like a  
fan. The white under-tail feathers  
are most conspicuous as the bird  
walks away. He advances with a  
swaggering, rolling step upon his  
neighbor, uttering that clear, bub-  
bling note of his, and quite oblivious  
of all around him so long as the per-  
formance lasts. During the after-  
noon they are usually to be found  
feeding peacefully upon young clover  
or any other such succulent food.

Gray hens are seldom visible at this  
time, as they are busy sitting, and  
only come out in the evening to feed.  
This evening-time is full of charm on  
these moors. Grouse are calling to

each other as they leave their nests or  
young broods in search of young  
heather for their evening meal. The  
golden plover's whistle is heard sweet  
and clear, "Tirr-pee-you, tirr-pee-  
you." Curlews are hurrying to and  
fro—they are always in a hurry, but  
more so as the dusk falls—and the  
gulls are passing silently overhead,  
leisurely and dignified always, as is  
becoming to these giants of the bird  
world.

## TWO DRIVES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Waterloo station. Thousands of  
people, hundreds of taxis; a four-  
wheeler or two; and a solitary han-  
som, towering among the rest and  
evidently not too hopeful of a fare.  
"Mummy." The speaker is return-  
ing from a two month's holi-  
day. "There's a hansom; mayn't we  
go in it? I've never been in one at  
all." The luggage is propitious, one  
suit case and one stamp-album, al-  
most equally large; none of the usual  
paraphernalia of trunks and peram-  
bulator to enforce a taxi or four-  
wheeler; consent is instant, and off  
we go. From the fire of excited com-  
ments, "Oh, how high up we are!"  
"Look, we can see over that wall," and  
so forth, one's memory goes back 20  
years, to the days of coming out.

No taxi has half the romance of the  
thudding horse-hoofs, of the joyous  
companionship when two sit behind  
the well-remembered folding  
no speaking-tube has half the thrill  
of the upward poke to the little win-  
dow in the roof, a thing strange to  
the 10-year-old, and thrice delightful.  
If it could only last! How interesting  
is Parliament Square, seen from the  
forgotten level of the hansom! How  
exciting the drive up Park Lane. The  
jingle of the harness, the sudden throb  
as the horse's hind-quarters back into  
the cab at a sudden signal to stop  
from the policeman's hand at Marble  
Arch. The very up and down of the  
horse's tail against the cab; all these  
are sudden openings into the past, all  
have their associations and their  
memories of 20 years ago.

A country house drawing-room.  
Enter the parlor maid with a mes-  
sage. "Please, Madam, Mr. Jones says  
you can have the trap for Tuesday." A  
sight of relief and gratitude to Mr.  
Jones, for on his word much depended.  
A car, it is true, was to be hired in  
the town a dozen miles away, but that  
meant sitting in the car yourself for  
12 miles and paying for it for the  
other 24, a proposition to which at  
a mile the family exchanged cold  
not runs, even for the sake of lunch at  
the castle. So Mr. Jones' message  
was very welcome, and, true to time  
on Tuesday, Mr. Jones drove up.

Here again, what memories! Adam  
had for the horse's sake to sit in  
front, while Eve meekly occupied the  
back seat, as in long-past excursion  
days in Surrey, when three young  
people had the command of just such  
a trap all day and every day for a  
whole blessed fortnight. First, the  
balance, nearly lost at the swing to  
the left through the park gates. Eve  
recovers it with a wild clutch at the  
back of the front seat and murmurs  
with John Thorpe in Northanger

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
No taxi has half the romance of the  
thudding horse-hoofs.

Abbey that you never saw such a little  
tutty thing in your life. Next, the  
jerk; that ought never to have been  
forgotten; but it was, and when, level  
ground regained, the pony mends his  
pace, he almost lost his back-seat  
passenger. The grinding of the iron-  
rod wheels, too, so different from the  
soundless tires of today—how it  
comes back, and the cheery clack of  
the whip in the air, just for form's  
sake, and the jingle of the harness as  
the pony throws up his head to avoid  
the flies; surely it is 1899 or there-  
about, and not 1921 at all.

Then, too, how friendly are the land-  
marks! That solitary elm on the near  
horizon—you see it for a couple of  
miles in all its aspects, and it abides  
in your memory as a friend. That oak  
wood, too, on the left; you see it com-  
ing, you pass it, you look back at it,  
it vivid still. How much better than the  
casual flashing past of a motor, when  
all flows, as Heraclitus said.

There is a motor drawn up beside  
the castle steps, but you feel that even  
the hired pony's trot is fitter for that  
place, which has rung to the sound of  
horse-hoofs since the days of Anselm.  
Yes, you are glad—Eve and Adam  
both—that the car was busy else-  
where, and that Mr. Jones's trap was  
there for Tuesday.

## Canadium, a Precious Metal

This name was given some years  
ago to the new metal found in the  
Nelson mining district of British Co-  
lumbia. It is allied to the platinum  
group, and occurs pure, in the form of  
grains and short crystalline rods, and  
also as an alloy. Assays give three  
ounces or less to the ton.  
Canadium has a brilliant white lus-  
ter, and like gold, silver, and platinum,

does not oxidize when exposed to the  
air. The Canadium thus far obtained  
is softer than platinum, and its melt-  
ing-point is not only several hundred  
degrees lower than that of any of the  
platinum group of metals, but slightly  
less, even, than the melting-points of  
gold and silver.

## GOOD TIMES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
It is any day, any month of the year  
—for what are seasons among friends  
or hot and cold to those whose hearts  
blow always warm—when word goes  
round among the clan that the Rectory  
is entertaining. That means four  
hours of undiluted joy, of unrestrained  
exuberance, a democracy of action  
that sets aside little differences and  
tumbles every one helter skelter into  
the common basket of enjoyment.  
There are the MacDonalds of Little  
Glencoe; the O'Finnertys—a hundred  
years out of Dublin; the Blisses—  
come up from Massachusetts in '76;  
the DeLanceys Robinsons—with equal  
right to U. E. L. after their names; the  
Rectory's immediate descendants, three  
generations of them, and a few fa-  
vored individuals claiming allegiance  
solely through the bonds of love.

There is no master of ceremonies.  
Possibly the youngest and noisiest—  
probably yourself—shouts for "my  
ship came home from India," and the  
evening is off to a glorious start.  
How the dust flies from the flowered  
carpet and the black horsehair sofa!  
How the knickknacks tremble on  
whatnot and mantel! How the framed  
pictures of the animals disembarking  
from the ark and of Abraham offering  
up Isaac away from their wires until  
they hang askew! And this is the  
drawing-room where one came and  
went sedately on ordinary weekdays,  
careful not to disarrange furniture or  
leave a cushion awry! Grandpa's ex-  
plosive grunts, that would have shaken  
walls less thick, are topped by shrieks  
and children's troubles, till all is  
drowned in general pandemonium, and  
tolerant neighbors half a block off  
shake their heads sympathetically over  
their knitting.

## In the Lamp Light

Granny alone holds aloof, silent, ap-  
preciative. It is she alone who hears  
and answers the door knocker and  
keeps an outlook on the domestic cares  
of this life. Even the black silk gen-  
tility of Aunt Mary and the immaculate  
sloofness of Aunt Georgia would bend  
and spill over like tallow candles; and  
the Rev. Alexander Murry would come  
out from the covert of his great sandy  
beard and frolic with the lady in the  
glare of the kerosene lamps.

And after the "ship from India" has  
been laden with everything that be-  
gins with P, from pies to pickaninies,  
and every one has been caught at least  
thrice, interest shifts successively to  
characters and post-towns. Then some  
one proposes "Blow the Feather and  
rushes away to rob a pillow. Granny  
has a big linen sheet all ready to hand.  
We sit on the floor, tuck the sheet  
under our chins and blow the feather  
about like little thuds in a gale,  
while "it" rushing around, finally  
tumbles into the circle in his effort  
to capture it. Who will ever forget  
that glorious occasion when, collect-  
ing breath for a regular nor'wester,  
your intake swept the feather into your  
mouth and started every one  
looking for it? You were laughing  
too hard to account for the disap-  
pearance, but when you finally ex-  
tracted the mite of down, too be-  
draggled ever to be nimble again, the  
uproar broke all precedent.

At last comes charade, the piece de  
resistance of the evening. Captains  
are nominated and sides chosen.  
While the first troupe is down in the  
basement or back in the study choos-  
ing their word and making up, the  
second, comprising the audience, is  
deep in the dramatic value of words,  
plots and persons. Silence, as Nanny  
and Aunt's hair, draped in shawl and  
curtain and obviously tourists, enter  
the room and engage in an animated  
conversation over the Duke de Flap-  
jack. Seldom do professionals re-  
ceive such flattering attention or such  
applause over impromptu witicism.

In swaggers Captain Belayingpin, so  
tugged out in lady's cloak and bread-  
knife cutlase that you would scarcely  
recognize him for your Uncle Thede.  
He reminds you of Long John Silver  
and lives things considerably for  
both the heroine and the house. Be-  
fore the three syllables are over there  
is enough action and local color to  
satisfy a Third Avenue melodramatist,  
and the play proves a howling success.  
Nanny of course manages to give the  
secret away, but that is a mere detail.

## Your Soliloquy

When your side goes out you find  
to your dismay that you have lost con-  
fidence in your powers of repartee  
and impersonation. You enter with  
your eyes cast down and your back to  
the audience and strive desperately to  
sustain a soliloquy. It is a great re-  
lief when Grandpa, a great-aunt and  
two cousins come to the rescue and  
the engagement becomes general. Comments from the pit prove rather  
distracting; but you push through to  
the end in spite of every obstacle—to  
find that no one has discovered the  
word, although Klyne has spoken it  
twice.

Even after cake, lemonade and  
fudge the party is not over. There  
must be a Sir Roger de Coverly, and  
no wall flowers. Some one plays an  
endless jig on the melodeon, the one  
that pumps the hymns on Sunday  
evenings, and heads, hands and hearts  
keep rollicking time to the music.  
How the floors shake and the windows  
rattle! Down the center—bow to your  
partner—back again—twirl your part-  
ner—march—bridge—and down again—  
solemnly, extravagantly, any old  
way that becomes you best. And that  
a circle, crossed arms and "Auld  
Lang Syne" gently and with gratitude  
for one more good time in the old  
brick Rectory in the north.

## CROSS KEYS INN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
The second of September. The day  
I was to make a journey to Scotland,  
the first journey I had ever made  
alone, to visit the cousins in the  
north. At first all went well. The  
first change was happily made, and in  
the fine evening light we drew slowly  
into the little station at Kelso. How  
far away seemed the great bustling  
dome-roofed station of London City!

I slipped quickly out of the car-  
riage. A slow-voiced porter inquired  
if I had "only luggage." I explained  
that it was in the van, and that I  
wanted the train for Selkirk. "A  
right. L'll see tae they boxes, missie,  
whyles you gang away ower and take  
yer ticket. Ye maun hurry!" He went  
off in leisurely fashion himself, and  
I saw him slowly hauling out the  
"boxes" while I made my way in haste  
over the line, for I became aware that  
the train on the other side was already  
in. I was the only passenger on the  
station, and I had hardly reached the  
second platform when voices from  
several directions seemed to call.  
"Hurry! Ye maun hurry, lassie!"  
"Take yer ticket." All of which I was  
doing with the best of speed. Alas!  
as I snatched the ticket and hurried  
toward the train I saw it slowly be-  
gin to move. I ran, intending to  
spring in, but a stern and solemn  
guard on the step of the rear van  
waved me away. Another official



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
A stranger lassie arriving at this time  
in the evening!

came forward at the same time with  
a "Na! na! It's too late!" (The  
boxes were still being trundled along  
far behind.) "Stop it!" I called ex-  
citedly. "Can't you stop the train?"  
It was useless. Slowly and reluc-  
tantly she steamed out and I was left  
behind.

Being fresh from London and ready  
to make the best of what I thought  
might here be a wait of 15 or even  
20 minutes, I went back to the ticket  
office and inquired when the next  
train left. "There's no another. It's  
the last for the night. It's a peety  
ye didna hurry! Ye sud ha' hurried,  
lassie."

I choked back my indignation.  
Miles from my destination and with  
no means of reaching it. I was  
stranded for the night. The last  
train! And it was only 8 o'clock. I  
turned to see what further could be  
done after sending telegrams. One  
of the men came forward and a con-  
sultation with the station master took  
place. They agreed that the best thing  
to do was to seek a lodging for the  
night at the Cross Keys Inn "I the  
toon."

"Aye! aye. It's a Temperance Hotel,  
verra respectable and the best one for  
a lassie."

A boy was found who was going  
that way and he would take me. I  
was told "right down to the Cross Keys  
and I'd be a right there." I was con-  
scious of several pairs of eyes watch-  
ing the start.

The road seemed to be a long and  
winding one, dropping steeply down  
down. As we moved forward, a feel-  
ing of delight at the adventure stirred  
within. Kelso! Kelso on the Tweed!  
A name musical and historic.

How strange it seemed to be  
stranded at night in a little Scottish  
country town on this my first journey  
north alone. The country was lovely.  
I tried at first to talk to my com-  
panion, but soon found he was not  
"chatzy" by nature, so I left him in  
peace and enjoyed the view. As we  
nearly a stone bridge in the valley, I  
caught sight of the Tweed and an ex-  
clamation of delight escaped me.

"How lovely!"  
"Aye," remarked my companion,  
"it's just the Tweed. You're the  
Castle," nodding his head in the di-  
rection of a fine old wall shaded by  
ancient ash trees.

I hung over the parapet of the  
bridge where the waters roared and  
tumbled below, longing to stop and  
gaze and question, but the attitude of  
the lad in the road, waiting silently,  
patiently, drew me away and on we  
went. Soon we entered the square of  
the little town. There were buildings  
on each side, and facing us, solid and  
plain, was the Cross Keys, its sign  
of two keys crossed on the lintel above  
the door.

"You're the Cross Keys," said my  
guide. I thanked him for his trouble  
and opened my purse to offer him a  
coin.  
"Na! na!" said he, shaking his head,  
and shyly and proudly he walked away.  
The hotel door stood open, and as I  
rang the bell I saw a pleasant hall.  
Men in tweeds were standing about,  
both within and on the square. The  
landlady appeared and looked with  
surprise and curiosity at me. A  
stranger lassie arriving at this time  
in the evening! English, too, by her  
looks and speech (for by this time I  
was explaining the situation and ask-

ing whether she could house me for the  
night).  
"Come in! Come in! It's nothing  
but men we expect for this time o' the  
year, but ye shall have a room at the  
top that shall suit just ye. Jeannie  
shall tak ye up and ye'll be quiet  
there. Jeannie! Well! well! from  
London, and the train wouldna wait.  
They should ha' stopped it for ye."

Jeannie came and led the way up-  
stairs to a big room with a pleasant  
window overlooking the square. She'd  
bring me supper and it would be an  
early breakfast I would want in the  
morning, for the first train left the  
station at 7:30.

Oh, the Tweed. The silvery Tweed  
and the lovely valley in the dewy  
freshness of that early September  
morning. This time I gazed my fill.  
With the sound of tiny bells, the water  
fell over the smaller stones. With  
babble and roar it rushed over the  
bowlders. On the steep banks the  
rowans were reddening. The birds  
sang and the air was keen and sweet.  
At the station friendly inquiries met  
me. This time all went well and soon  
after nine I was rolling up the drive  
of the old Manse, my destination,  
where a warm welcome, a second  
breakfast and sympathetic listeners  
awaited me as I told the story of the  
Cross Keys Inn.

## THE KING'S GIFT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
It will be remembered that soon  
after the end of the war the King of  
Italy, Victor Emmanuel III, presented  
to the nation 16 of the palaces and  
villas that had come into the posses-  
sion of the Crown at the foundation of  
Italian unity. His gift was with the  
intention that the palaces of artistic  
value should be used as museums, and  
the rest employed for the benefit of  
the veterans of the war. The royal  
gift is one of primary importance, as  
all these mansions are connected with  
memorable historical events and most  
of them are masterpieces of architec-  
ture, gardening and interior decora-  
tion. On the subject, Ugo Ojetti, the  
well-known connoisseur and art critic,  
has lately brought out a magnificently  
illustrated book (Ugo Ojetti, I Palazzi  
e le Ville che non sono più del Re—  
Treves—Milano).

Of all these palaces, only two Pied-  
montese castles had belonged to the  
family of Savoy—Montferrat and Stup-  
pingin. Both these castles are sur-  
rounded by enormous parks. The  
members of the then royal family of  
Sardinia often went to stay in them  
from Turin and improved them con-  
tinually from generation to genera-  
tion. Stuppingin, in particular, was  
under Carlo Emanuele III, brought to  
great magnificence by the famous  
architect Don Filippo Juvara, who  
afterward built the royal palace at  
Madrid. It is formed by a central  
domed building with two lateral wings  
which open toward a beautiful valley  
many miles long leading straight to  
Turin. The interior, mostly in the  
style of the eighteenth century, is de-  
corated with frescoes representing  
scenes, among which those of Vanloo  
are worthy of special notice.

If these two castles were the usual  
places of residence of the family of  
Savoy, the palace at Genoa, when  
Genoa was annexed to Piedmont, be-  
came, also, a favorite with them as a  
temporary one. It was King Carlo  
Felice who chose for this purpose an  
old and huge palace of the Durazzo  
family, which had a beautiful view of  
the port and sea. This palace had  
been erected in 1650 by the architect  
Giovannangelo Falcone in that rich  
and severe Genoese style made  
fashionable by Alessio. Carlo Fontana,  
the architect of many famous build-  
ings, finished it, and many Genoese  
artists decorated the interior with a  
profusion of stuccos, mirrors, frescoes  
and tapestries. Little by little, a val-  
uable picture gallery was added to it,  
where Paolo Veronese, Holbein, Van  
Dyck, Tintoretto, Velasquez, Guido  
Reni and many other great painters  
were represented. Unhappily some of  
these masterpieces are no longer  
there, but in any case the royal palace  
of Genoa with its gallery of mirrors  
by Veronese, its chandeliers by Deferrari,  
its tapestries by Dubouff, remains  
most interesting as a characteristic  
example of Genoese baroque.

The royal palaces of Milan and  
Monza have received their character  
from the Austrian emperors who built  
them, and from Napoleon, who lived  
in them. It was in honor of Napoleon,  
when at Milan to receive the crown  
of Italy, that the royal palace near  
the cathedral, which had been shortly  
before restored by the architect  
Piermarini, received its present deco-  
ration in stucco, by the sculptor,  
Giacinto Albertoni, and the painter,  
Andrea Appiani. Their most impor-  
tant work was the salon of the Carla-  
dina, where the Napoleonic epopee of  
the Italian campaign is shown in a  
beautiful frieze ending in the center  
with the apotheosis of the hero. And  
in the same neoclassic, severe, and  
yet graceful style, is conceived the  
royal villa at Monza, and the royal  
villa at Monza, both surrounded by  
pleasant gardens and woods by the  
river's side. These last two have now  
been appointed, owing to their gay  
and isolated position, to be used as  
first as gallery of modern art and  
the second for permanent exhibition  
of applied arts.

Even more than the preceding ones,  
the royal palace at Venice owes its  
character to Napoleon, who built it  
entirely new, placing it between the  
old and new Procuratie, pulling down  
the church of San Geminiano and the  
grain stores, so as to have a free view  
of the Piazza and the Grand Canal.  
The interior was taken up almost  
entirely by a great staircase and the  
ballroom, decorated in pure Empire  
style, while the apartments spread  
along the Procuratie, taking up also  
a part of the old Marciana library.  
This will now be restored to its  
original magnificence with the paint-  
ings by Veronese and Tintoretto, that  
have been brought back from Austria.  
The rest of the palace will be given

## HEATHER-BELL MUSIC

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Sweet is the breath of the morning  
When the heather blows in at the  
door,  
And the gold of the gorse flings its  
shadow  
Across the red bricks of my floor:  
And only the starlings and swallows  
That nest in the thatch by my door  
Can know that the heather-bell  
music  
Is a canticle sung to the moor.

## FREE LANCE HOUSES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
If we can judge from a series of ex-  
periences met in the last four years in  
suburban New England, there is a  
distinctly new movement on foot in  
architecture. This new activity, this  
renaissance—for it is just that—might  
be designated as the Free Lance School  
of Building; in consequence of its hav-  
ing in large part been carried out by  
free-lance writers, free-lance speak-  
ers, free-lance artists and free-lance  
spenders—all from the city.

There is one particularly happy loca-  
tion from which to observe the strik-  
ing achievements of the new school. It  
lies suburban from New York's City  
Hall 25 highway miles, in a district  
where never did the sturdy husband-  
man flourish any too flourishingly. Old  
places for sale; city folks keen to com-  
mute—these are the roots of the re-  
naissance.

This burst of architecture is  
rather a system of renovation than of  
complete fabrication—though it is  
thereby none the less creative. It  
consists of only two elements: pur-  
chasing (for a trifle) some deserted,  
tumbledown, dingy, ramshackle,  
sieve-roofed, sill-rotted structure,  
usually far past a for rent stage; and,  
after a six month's sleight of hand  
(not slighting of pocketbook, however)  
removing such into the dearest, duck-  
least, coziest, most individual country  
home imaginable. I have seen it done,  
over and over again. At first I rashly  
thought this and that; sought to re-  
press now and then an impulsive  
enthusiasm tantamount to utter rash-  
ness in some of my prospective neigh-  
bors. But I have unconditionally sur-  
rendered. It always can be done. I  
never nowadays doubt that such and  
such a jumble of wood, plaster, stone  
and brick, barricading behind 50 year-  
old lilacs in a man's land of in-  
trenched weeds, can be made shortly  
into a home capable of passing  
muster even in the eyes of the most  
highly undomesticated artist. Indeed,  
some of the prestidigitatory transforma-  
tions I have beheld have driven me,  
once judicial, not to say skeptical, to  
the promontory where I stand ready to  
agree with anyone who asserts that  
any former habitation whatever, pro-  
vided it be still in three dimensions,  
can be reconstructed. It matters little  
of what type or shape, or previous  
condition of servitude; from kennel  
to revolutionary mansion, or from  
chicken house to hay barn.

The Free Lance movement, we  
should assume, is a sign that people of  
simple tastes and originally are in-  
creasing; that determination is be-  
ginning to brace up the backbone of  
longing; that—best of all—a degree of  
material prosperity is come to these  
city folks, who, looking wistfully for-  
ward to a sometime when they could  
create a home-place, have come at  
length into the land of heart's desire.  
And, as for the country and its dwell-  
ers—no greater boon can befall them  
than that this city type come among  
them, teaching them individuality and  
courage; setting new standards of  
household and homestead beauty.

For four years we had passed on  
our way to the railroad a small, un-  
painted, deserted house, erstwhile a  
home; many of its clapboards gone  
and going, shingles likewise; and, as  
for windows, it had none, only loca-  
tions therefor. Its wall was only a  
geographical expression; its doorway  
only a tangled wilderness. "When the  
estate is settled," we used to say, "it  
can be torn down and a home built  
there." One day we rode past and  
stopped. Masons at work, and a  
couple of obviously amateur carpen-  
ters! The estate had been "settled,"  
but our prophecies went agley. In six  
weeks a trim little white cottage  
nestled there; fireplaces, full-length  
windows, colonial doorway, zig-zag  
walks among shrubbery, a well-  
house. Indeed, \$6000 now would not  
have done the service of \$2000 for-  
merly toward purchase. This place is  
only one of a half dozen in our neigh-  
borhood so rebuilt.

## A Welcome and a Warning

Roads leading into Atlantic City,  
New Jersey, are posted with the fol-  
lowing sign, which is at once terse  
and polite, a welcome or a warning to  
be taken according to the driving cus-  
toms of motorists: "Drive slowly and  
see our city; drive fast and see our  
jail."

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## MEXICO TAKES UP GAME PROTECTION

Extension of Migratory Bird Act and Conservation of All Wild Life Proposed in Bill for the National Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California—

Mexico is to establish, with the beginning of next year, a system of conservation of wild life which will put an end to the destruction of plumage birds for their feathers, game animals, such as deer and antelope, and of game-birds, such as wild turkeys, geese and ducks, which has been going on at all seasons of the year in that country since the time of the Spanish occupation. If present plans in the national Congress are successful,

Definite P. Cedro, of Mexico City, an agent of the Mexican Department of the Interior, is now in northern California, making a study of the operations of the California State Fish and Game Commission, and of the laws protecting the wild life of this State. Mr. Cedro investigated the organization and operation of the Louisiana State Department of Conservation, and from California will return to Mexico with copies of all game and fish laws of the two states, from which laws will be drawn up for Mexico.

Mr. Cedro discussed the plan for federal conservation of the wild life resources of Mexico with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor as follows:

"The wild life of Mexico is so numerous and so varied as to make that country a paradise for the student of natural history as well as for the sportsman. The differences in altitude present all forms of climate and, consequently, all forms of bird and mammal life indigenous to the New World thrive somewhere in Mexico. First Game Law

"It would be a calamity to the world to allow this wild life to be destroyed, now that we have the example of the fate of the buffalo and the elk and the antelope and the passenger pigeon in the United States. Consequently, the national government of Mexico is planning the passage and enforcement of the first game laws Mexico ever has had. Not only will these laws protect the game animals, such as deer and antelope, and the game birds, such as wild turkeys, chachalacas, guans, quail and all the water birds, but will permanently prevent the destruction of any bird for its plumage. Predatory animals, since none of them do any particular harm to man, also will be protected, except in the case of wolves and bears on the cattle ranges of northern Mexico, and these are to be hunted only through a permit.

"Hundreds of thousands of deer and antelope have been destroyed in Mexico merely for their skins. Bright-plumaged birds have been shot to adorn the hats of women. The federal government has decided that all this must stop, and that these animals and birds must be preserved for future generations. Open seasons for hunting deer and the larger game birds, such as the turkeys, chachalacas and quail will be allowed, but they will be short and the number of each allowed to be shot will be small, so as to be sure that less than the natural average increase each year is taken by hunters.

### Migratory Act Extension

"So far as I can learn, this will be the first national game law and bird and animal protection law ever passed, with the exception of the migratory bird act, on which there is an agreement between Canada and the United States. We now have an agent of the Department of the Interior of Mexico, Juan B. Costello, in Quebec, who later will go to Washington to arrange for the inclusion of Mexico in this migratory bird protection agreement. This will give protection to the migrating flocks of ducks and geese, cranes, herons, egrets, shore-birds, as well as migrant song birds, all the way from their winter homes in the tropics to and from their summer homes farther north.

"It is fairly well established that the main routes of bird movement are up and down the Mississippi Valley, from the Canadian lakes, rivers and marshes, across the Gulf of Mexico, into lower Mexico and on to Central America. The Central and South American countries, so far, have done nothing to protect these birds, but Mexico plans to have a national law in full effect by January 1, 1922. Thereafter, the Wild Life Protection Society of Mexico, recently formed, will take up with the federated states of Central America the passage and enforcement of such a law. The enforcement of the law in Mexico will not be left to the several states. It is planned, with the aid of the Wild Life Protection Society, which now has nearly 500 members, to establish protection stations and agents in suitable sections of the republic.

"These agents are to have police powers, and are to be recruited from among men who have served in the various revolutionary and federal armies, and who are willing to take up this work for small salaries and their board and sleeping accommodations at the beginning. To do this, we shall have to find men who are interested in this kind of work, and we now have nearly 200 applications from such men. As in California and Louisiana, there are large and valuable oyster beds, as well as extensive opportunities for fisheries in Mexican waters, and it is planned to follow the idea of these states and lease these natural resources for proper exploitation, and thus, from the taking of these

food supplies, furnish funds for the better protection of the wild life of the land.

### Nature Study Extended

"The government also is aiding in the extension of nature study in the schools. Prizes are being offered in the schools for essays on various individual species of animals and birds. There are few books on the birds and mammals of Mexico, or of any part of the Americas south of the Rio Grande, and the National Museum of Mexico is cooperating with the University of Mexico, which has charge of all the schools of the Republic, in an effort to collect information, to be published in textbooks in the schools.

"The department of the Interior, under Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, the minister of that department, has created a bureau to draw up and obtain the passage of the wild life conservation bill at the next session of the national Congress, in December. This bureau, then amplified, will be empowered in the bill to enforce the law, and to establish the stations I have mentioned in various sections of the country.

## ILLINOIS UNIONS TO DEMAND "RIGHTS"

Constitutional Convention Will Be Expected to Adopt Bill of Rights Defining Labor as an "Attribute of Life"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Unless the constitutional convention when it reconvenes next January includes in the new State Constitution a bill of rights defining labor as an attribute of life, organized labor will be advised to defeat its ratification when it is submitted to popular vote, according to Victor Orlander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Orlander made the statement in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, saying that this subject would be the chief issue of the annual convention of the Federation on October 17, at Aurora.

Organized labor, through the Federation, has submitted to the convention a specific proposal designed to clearly express the "inherent rights of working people which have been challenged by the injunction system of our courts."

It was pointed out by Mr. Orlander that the present constitution is clear on the subject, but that labor has not been getting a square deal in the courts. A provision such as labor proposes in the new Constitution will be necessary, he said, to establish equality before the law. Then the courts must act in accordance with the Constitution.

### Issuing of Injunctions

Injunctions have been obtained in many strikes, he said, which defeated the efforts of the workers to win. These injunctions were issued on the theory that labor was property, as injunctions are issued only against the use of property, he declared.

"We maintain that labor is not property, but is an attribute of life, and therefore it cannot be dealt with by the courts as property," continued Mr. Orlander.

"More than two centuries ago the equity jurisdiction of our courts was limited to property rights as distinct from personal rights and personal relations. That fundamental was adhered to in the United States up to 1898, when some of the courts in this country extended their jurisdiction without sanction of the Legislature and began interfering with the exercise of personal rights.

"That is not permitted in England to this day, and it is from England that we get our equity practice. In order to justify this extension of jurisdiction, the courts ruled that labor was property.

"We say that labor is man, and that man has not been property in the United States since Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation and the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Right to Organize

"The Labor proposal, after declaring in effect that labor is life, then asserts the right of the working people to organize in labor unions for mutual protection and advancement, proclaims their right to quit any employment either singly or collectively, and to exercise the constitutional right of free speech, free press, and free assembly, during industrial disputes as well as at other times, and prohibits the officers of the state and the courts from interfering with the exercise of these rights by proclamations, injunctions, or other restraining orders.

"In every injunction suit, the starting fact is that labor is always the defendant, the complainant's chair is always reserved for the employer. The remedy for this situation is, of course, to establish equality before the law by restricting the injunction process to its proper uses.

"Labor considers the bill of rights of the Constitution to be its most important division, and it is no adequate bill of rights is recommended by the constitutional convention, the Federation probably will urge its members to vote against ratification.

"The bill of rights in the old Constitution is fine, but the courts have not given labor a fair deal under it. We would have no kick coming if the old Constitution had been lived up to."

About 700 delegates are expected to attend the annual convention.

## ANTI-BEER BILL TO FOLLOW TREATIES

Delay of Final Action on Conference Report by Filibuster in Senate Will Not Bring Issue of Wet Regulations, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

Although opponents of the "search and seizure" clause in the anti-beer bill succeeded in delaying final action on the conference report until after the Senate disposes of the tax measure and peace treaties, prohibition leaders see no reason to believe that the Treasury Department will issue any beer regulations in the face of this continued filibuster.

Neither Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who is in charge of the anti-beer bill, nor Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, think that the filibuster will accomplish anything more than a temporary delay in sending the bill to President Harding for his signature. Should an opportunity arise during consideration of the tax bill, Senator Sterling stated yesterday, he would endeavor to bring up the conference report again. But he is of the opinion that the Republican leaders will not now allow any measure to come before the Senate that would delay or interfere with speedy action on either the tax bill or the treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary. After these matters have been disposed of, however, the anti-beer bill will be given a clear field.

### Bill Only Delayed

"The delay in the adoption of the conference report does not mean any weakening among the friends of the measure, either inside or outside of Congress," stated Mr. Wheeler. "The opponents of the bill have been afraid to let it come to a test vote any time within the six weeks the report has been pending before the Senate. A filibuster can delay action, but it cannot permanently defeat the passage of a bill which is favored by a large majority."

Just before leaving Washington, William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, one of the leading prohibitionists of the country, took occasion to denounce the filibuster.

"Liberty to disobey the law is not considered sacred by any large percentage of the American people," said Mr. Bryan.

"A filibuster by a majority to prevent the enforcement of a constitutional provision is about as undemocratic procedure as could be imagined, especially a constitutional provision which outlaws a criminal traffic."

Mr. Wheeler said he did not believe any beer regulations would be issued as a result of the filibuster. "There is every reason for withholding those beer regulations now that obtained when the vote was delayed by the former filibuster before the recess," he said.

### Public Safeguarded

"The constant reiteration of Senator A. Owens Stanley of Kentucky (D.) that the pending bill violates the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution does not change the fact that this measure gives no right of search, either with or without a warrant. And in addition, it empowers any officer who makes a search without a warrant as authorized under existing laws which have been on the statute books for decades, if such officer makes the search without probable cause and maliciously. If the officer makes the search through an honest error of judgment, he may, in certain instances, be subject to a civil damage suit or a forfeiture of his bond, just as he always has been under the existing laws.

"This report is in decided contrast to the Stanley Amendment, which prohibits an 'attempt to search' without a warrant. Nobody knows what this measure does, and it is in fact, since the beginning of the government under many laws, would probably be called an attempt to search. No one knows what this might be construed to mean by the different courts. If there is anything that is ambiguous and deceptive it is the Stanley Amendment. It is the smoke screen behind which the medicinal beer brigade made their attack upon the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement. From the beginning of the fight for the enforcement bill, every subterfuge has been used to delay action on it to protect medicinal beer," Mr. Wheeler declared.

### CONSERVATIVE PARTY OUTLOOK IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
TORONTO, Ontario—G. Howard Ferguson, leader of the Conservative Party in the Ontario Legislature, professes hope for the success of the Conservative Party in Ontario at the forthcoming general election for the Dominion House. He says that the indications everywhere are that the people will support Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister.

"I believe that the election will work a revolution in the Province of Ontario," said Mr. Ferguson when interviewed. "Hon. McKenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party, will not even be a consideration. The people find me not taking him seriously. The real question is whether they will."

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vote for the Conservative candidate or the farmer. Mr. Crear, leader of the Agrarians, hasn't the following, and he doesn't appeal. He may win some seats in the west, but I don't think he will be a big factor with the feeling of the people as it is at present. The farmer effort in Ontario to carry on the administration has shaken the faith in a very large percentage of those who adhered to the Agrarian movement. The farmers are even losing their faith in their hero, Mr. Drury. It is because he is a visionary, impractical man, and a dreamer of dreams."

## WOMEN ARE URGED TO UPHOLD LAW

Maine W. C. T. U. President Says Great Duty Rests Upon Them and All Good Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
GREENVILLE, Maine—A great duty rests upon women and all good citizens to promote a universal respect for the law and its constituted authorities, said Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, president of the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in an address before the organization here.

Mrs. Quimby declared that the organization is in favor of the Willoughby beer measure before Congress and expressed a belief that the filibuster of its opponents could not long delay its passage.

"We rejoice," said Mrs. Quimby, "in the staunch stand of our Chief Executive, Governor Baxter, for law enforcement, and his ever ready defense of the long established record of Maine as a pioneer prohibition State. The eighteenth Legislature recognized women as jurors, passed some laws in the interest of purity, and strengthened our Maine Enforcement Code by bringing the Maine law regarding home brew and home stills in harmony with the federal law, and making lawful the seizure and forfeiture of vehicles carrying intoxicating liquors intended for illegal sale."

Mrs. Quimby said that "if there are any inefficient enforcement officials they will be aroused and quickly spring to the performance of their duty, otherwise the handwriting on the wall will not be difficult to read with the ballot in the hands of mothers and daughters." She asserted that Maine women are desperately in earnest and are determined that Maine shall be a leader in the enforcement of prohibition as it was in bringing prohibition into existence as a government measure. The women, she declared, will not be silenced by any cry of political expediency and will look for results.

"We must remember," said the speaker, "that women now share with men the responsibility of the maintenance of law. In this near-border town the situation of which makes it imperative that officials shall be alert and desirous of enforcement, upon you, women of Piscataquis County a responsibility rests. The selection of enforcement officials rests equally with you. Surely in this county and in every county men can be found who will use their splendid energies, their ability and their high sense of justice and patriotism to do away with the lawless attempts to defeat the purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act. Arise women of the State and if need be lead the men in the selection of such officials. Woman's political power is not to be lightly dealt with in the future. Women will cast their votes where they will count for human welfare and happiness and the broad education of the W. C. T. U. women in civic affairs becomes of paramount importance."

## FORESTRY SERVICE KEEPS DOWN FIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
PORTLAND, Oregon—Through the prompt action of the many lookouts distributed through the country, forest fires have been better controlled through the airplane service of the United States Forestry Department. Public cooperation in helping to prevent fires in the woods is greatly appreciated by the department and has proved very beneficial in its results. During the month of August in past years, Portland has generally had a smoke-laden sky hiding the sun a good part of the time, but not so this year, thanks to the good work of the forestry department.

"This report is in decided contrast to the Stanley Amendment, which prohibits an 'attempt to search' without a warrant. Nobody knows what this measure does, and it is in fact, since the beginning of the government under many laws, would probably be called an attempt to search. No one knows what this might be construed to mean by the different courts. If there is anything that is ambiguous and deceptive it is the Stanley Amendment. It is the smoke screen behind which the medicinal beer brigade made their attack upon the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement. From the beginning of the fight for the enforcement bill, every subterfuge has been used to delay action on it to protect medicinal beer," Mr. Wheeler declared.

## AUTOMOBILE CAMPS PROFITABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SACRAMENTO, California—Automobile camps in virtually all cities in California return a financial profit to the city in the way of business, far greater than the cost of the water, lights and other equipment with which the camp site may be furnished, according to figures compiled on the use of the free motor camp at McKinley Park, here.

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## CHINA INCREASING HER IMPORT TRADE

Demand for American Staples, Even at Higher Prices, Shows Steady Improvement—Internal Growth Said to Be Reflected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

With the continued improvement of financial conditions in China, reports to the Department of Commerce indicate that China's imports are increasing and the prices of imported staples are generally somewhat higher than they were a month ago. Importers of American goods in China, however, are practically unanimous in the opinion that goods bearing the "Made in America" brand will meet strong price competition in Europe until the London-New York cross rate rises to \$4.

The advance in the price of cotton in the United States has strengthened the cotton piece-goods market, but on account of the marked and continued fluctuations, both sellers and buyers have been holding back during the last month. The most notable importations from the United States during the month have been in lumber, raw cotton, cotton sheetings, machinery, asphalt and kerosene.

The principal exports from China to the United States during August were green tea, raw silk, wool oil and wool. The value of the exports of raw silk from Canton to the United States for the two weeks ending September 2, was \$1,500,000, gold. Although the stocks of bunker coal at Shanghai are above normal, the price has remained steady. Vessels are being quickly dispatched to the United States and other countries.

There is considerable activity at present in building and construction in various parts of China, including office buildings, road and railroad extensions. These activities will open up a new demand for foreign materials. American concerns, despite the activity of German firms, have secured the orders for cotton mill machinery to the extent of 15,000 spindles and 500 looms for new cotton mills at Mukden.

It is reported that German concerns have been booking extensive orders for electrical machinery through granting longer credit terms than American bidders could extend. Improvement of credit terms is one policy that the Department of Commerce is urging on American firms doing business in the Far East and South America.

The improvement in the foreign trade of Japan, which was evident in July, continued through August into September, the Department of Commerce learns. Stocks of commodities on hand are said to be generally well proportioned to the demand, and the export prices of Japanese commodities have changed but little since the middle of August. The market is somewhat overstocked in imported goods, the demand being light, though the prices of imported staples in general are a little firmer than last month. Since September 1, however, the silk, sugar, iron and copper markets have been dull, but the cotton market is said to remain good.

## MEMBERSHIP IN KLAN DENIED BY SENATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
ATLANTA, Georgia—News dispatches from Washington recently quoted Thomas E. Watson, Senator from Georgia, as emphatically denying membership in the Ku Klux Klan. He was also quoted as denying an interview published in a New York paper to the effect that he had admitted he was called "King of the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia."

A Fulton County grand jury's investigation into the theft of records from the police department archives bearing on the arrest of Mr. E. Y. Clarke, Imperial Kluge, and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, head of the propaganda department, is expected. The jury is looking into the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Mr. Clarke and Mrs. Tyler, as well as into the mysterious

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\$4.00 GARMENT—for Collier's all-wool buff or red medicated.  
\$4.50 GARMENT—for Medico's Scotch wool.

disappearance of the records of the case. Sheriff Lowry of Fulton County admitted that William Joseph Simmons, Imperial Wizard, has held a commission as "special deputy sheriff" for nearly five years. Mr. Simmons, in a signed statement, has declared his faith in the integrity of Mr. Clarke and Mrs. Tyler, but announced that he was making a thorough investigation of charges brought against them. Mrs. Tyler has announced that she has sold her interest in The Searchlight to J. O. Wood, city councilman, for \$1000. The Searchlight is said to be the official organ of the Klan.

Mayor Key has vetoed the resolution passed at a recent meeting of the council calling on certain newspapers to investigate the ritual, purposes and customs of the Knights of Columbus.

In his veto message the Mayor called attention to the fact that local officials of the Knights of Columbus had proposed that an investigation be made by competent authorities here, of their customs and rituals, as well as obligations assumed by members. He says, inasmuch as members of the order desire an investigation it might not be amiss to conduct it, in the interest of all concerned.

### STATUE OF WOMEN LEADERS MOVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Officers of the National Woman's Party have won a partial victory in their fight to have the party's suffrage statue placed in the Statuary Hall at the Capitol. The statue, a marble image of the three equal suffrage pioneers, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, has reposed for a number of months in an obscure corner of the Capitol basement. The Woman's Party officers, however, have had it removed to the center of the Capitol dome on the lower floor.

### NOMINATION OF GENERAL WOOD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Senate action on the nomination of Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood to the Governor-General of the Philippines will be deferred until after he retires from active army service on October 5. President Harding and J. W. Weeks, Secretary of War, are said to have acquiesced in the plan after a conference with H. S. New, chairman of the Senate Territories Committee, to which the nomination was referred. The delay was agreed to, it was said, to avoid any question being raised as to General Wood's status in the army.

### REPORT ON RADIAL SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
TORONTO, Ontario—Sir Adam Beck has at last made his long-expected statement concerning the adverse report which was delivered by the Royal Commission concerning the hydro-electrical radial railway scheme. Speaking at Oakville, he said "the Prime Minister said the other day that the government's policy is to withdraw the indemnization of the hydro-electric railways. I say it can't be done. The report would be circulated wherever Ontario's credit is concerned that this Province has violated its obligations. I maintain that the municipalities have the right to go on with the radial until there is an indication from the people that they wish to withdraw."

### LUMBER FROM VANCOUVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
THREE RIVERS, Quebec—A shipment of nearly 2,000,000 feet of British Columbia fir, from Vancouver, British Columbia, by way of the Panama Canal, arrived here recently. This is the first vessel, it is understood, to make the trip from British Columbia to Quebec ports via the canal.

### MANY UNEMPLOYED VETERANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Between 600,000 and 700,000 veterans of the World War are not employed, according to figures disclosed in a survey made by the American Legion through 11,000 posts throughout the country. The legion's investigation shows 150,000 former soldiers out of work in Pennsylvania, 100,000 in New York, 35,000 in Illinois, 30,000 in Massachusetts and 30,000 in Michigan.

## FAMOUS YACHT ON WAY TO ANNAPOLIS

Reception Held Aboard Schooner America at New York Club as Vessel Proceeds to Naval Academy for Preservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The

schooner yacht America, the original winner of the most famous yachting trophy of the world, off the Isle of Wight in 1851, paid a brief visit to the scenes of earlier triumphs when she proceeded down the East River on Friday afternoon, past the site of the shipyard where she was built more than 70 years ago, on her way from Boston, where she has been kept since her day of racing, to Annapolis, where she will be preserved in the collection of historic vessels at the United States Naval Academy.

The famous vessel was under the escort of submarine chaser 408 and was firmly lashed to its side, while her masts and rigging, with which she had won so many races, were tied on her deck. From a short pole mast, which was erected amidships, streamed the 50-foot Homeward Bound pennant, the gift of the boys and girls of Marblehead, where she had been laid up until purchased by the naval authorities. Amid the salutes of the various craft, as well as of spectators who had heard of her triumphs, she slowly proceeded past the Battery and through the Narrows to the Marine and Field Club, which had been selected as the local host for the final voyage.

The authorities of the club, in honor of the occasion, had sent out many invitations to yachtsmen to be present at the reception, and a constant stream of visitors were taken on board the America and the escort during the afternoon and evening. A dinner was given in honor of Capt. William U. Swain, who had been largely instrumental in the purchase of the yacht by the Navy Department, and who is honorary captain of the America on her final voyage.

An examination of the yacht, with her sharp clipper bow, showed why she had proved such a great success. Always a heavy weather yacht, her victories were won in a strong wind, as in the days of her triumphs the owners always refused to start in less than a six-knot breeze. America is 101 feet 9 inches overall, with a water line of 90 feet, 3 inches; slightly larger than Shamrock IV and Resolute.

Owing to the draft of the America, even with her lead removed, a change in the plans for the voyage was made. It was impossible to take her through the so-called "inside route" through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, from Perth Amboy to Trenton, on the Delaware River, so the yacht and the tender, after a careful survey of the prospects for a safe voyage along the coast, decided to take that route and left late Friday night for the Cape of the Delaware, taking advantage of the favorable tide and the calmness of the sea.

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## AGENCIES NEEDED IN SOUTH AMERICA

**Americans Must Improve Export  
Departments and Increase In-  
vestments to Retain Trade  
Against Foreign Competitors**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—If the United States export trade  
with South America is not to decrease  
during the next 12 months as import  
trade has during the past year, cer-  
tain changes will have to be effected  
by firms engaged in Central and South  
American trade, according to the  
weekly trade report published by the  
Department of Commerce on Saturday.

If the trade which has been built up  
with Central and South American  
countries is to survive the strain of  
unfavorable exchange rates and the  
hostile sentiment created by the pros-  
pect of a high tariff against Central  
and South American goods, certain es-  
sential requirements will have to be  
met. It is stated by department offi-  
cials.

The present needs of the interna-  
tional trade situation, particularly in  
Brazil and Argentina, are detailed in  
the report as follows:

"The establishment of more agen-  
cies in the hands of Americans; greater  
attention to markets such as Rio  
de Janeiro, Santos and Pernambuco;  
better organization of export  
departments at home, with greater at-  
tention to deliveries and shipments,  
and the increase of direct exports as  
opposed to exports through jobbing  
houses."

"At present the representatives of  
the more important American firms  
compare favorably with the local  
heads of European houses, but the  
firms have found it difficult to keep  
up their personnel of American em-  
ployees," continues the report. "This  
is due to the inclination on the part  
of the latter to return to the United  
States after the expiration of the two  
or three-year contract on which they  
were brought to Brazil. This is in  
contrast to conditions among the  
British and German houses, where the  
subordinate employees are usually  
content to remain, many years in  
Brazil before manifesting a desire to  
return to the homeland."

"One of the most serious obstacles  
to the development of our trade with  
Brazil as with other South American  
countries is the defective organiza-  
tion of the export department of many  
American houses. The methods of  
these departments are careless, and  
they often show an ignorance of the  
particular demands of the markets  
and of the formalities to be observed  
in entering goods through the cus-  
toms. As a consequence heavy fines  
are often levied, on shipments of  
American goods and other expenses  
incurred, which could be obviated by  
stricter attention to these details."

"The American banks are appar-  
ently over-conservative in the matter  
of facilitating commercial operations of  
local American companies, in particu-  
lar contrast to the liberal policy of  
German banks in this regard."

"Larger American investments are  
undoubtedly needed to help our posi-  
tion in South America. At the present  
time, American industrial investments  
are largely limited to the packing  
business and to blocks of stock held  
by Americans in public utility com-  
panies of foreign nationality."

"In considering South America's  
value as an investment market certain  
factors must be taken into considera-  
tion. In the matter of industrial in-  
vestments these factors include a  
tendency to overtax foreign invest-  
ments and a certain jealousy of for-  
eign capital on the part of the  
natives."

## FOREIGN LANGUAGE PAPERS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SCITUATE, Rhode Island—Foreign  
language papers which spread un-  
Americanism and people of wealth  
who violate the prohibition amend-  
ment were severely criticized in  
addresses made by Antonio A.  
Capotosto, state assistant Attorney-  
General, and Ernest V. Claypool,  
superintendent of the Rhode Island  
Anti-Saloon League, before an audi-  
ence estimated at 7000 people at the  
Providence county fair.

Mr. Capotosto said there is no place  
in America for the man who does not  
love the American flag. He cited in-  
stances of newspapers, printed in for-  
eign languages, seeking to undermine  
the confidence of readers in the  
judiciary. He declared that there is  
no suspicion of distrust of the ju-  
diciary of either the state or the  
country.

Mr. Claypool expressed confidence  
in the judiciary but deplored a con-  
dition of mind among persons of  
wealth that led them to treat lightly  
the Eighteenth Amendment, "the law  
of the land."

## LEGION ACTS UPON FAILURE OF BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NORTH ADAMS, Massachusetts—  
At the closing session of the third  
annual convention of the Massachu-  
setts Department of American Legion,  
Wing-Gen. Charles H. Cole of Brook-  
line was elected commander. The  
convention adopted a resolution ex-  
pressing "regret and disappointment"  
at the action of President Harding  
and the national administration in  
"postponing and deferring the pay-  
ment of a just compensation and  
remuneration for the veterans of the  
world war."

Among other resolutions passed by  
the convention was one which con-  
demned the Six Klux Klan and "its  
sinister open groups of American citi-  
zens and aliens who have come to  
our shores." Massachusetts delegates  
were requested to present this resolu-  
tion at the national convention of the  
legion in Kansas City, Missouri, next  
month. The convention petitioned the  
mayors and selectmen of Massachu-  
setts cities and towns to help the  
unemployment situation by doing all  
the construction and building work  
that can be done at this time.

## WASHINGTON ETCHINGS

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Composite  
opinions that in many cases the un-  
employment situation has been exag-  
gerated, and that it is not serious and  
is distinctly improving, have been ob-  
tained by the Massachusetts State  
Chamber of Commerce through a poll  
of 21 local chambers of Commerce,  
members of the state organization. In  
view of the opening today of the unem-  
ployment conference in Washington,  
results of the study in Massachusetts  
are regarded as interesting and sig-  
nificant of the general situation in  
New England.**

## UNEMPLOYMENT STATUS BETTER

**Chamber of Commerce Survey in  
Massachusetts Tends to Show  
Situation Not Serious and  
Distinctly on Upward Swing**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Composite  
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ployment conference in Washington,  
results of the study in Massachusetts  
are regarded as interesting and sig-  
nificant of the general situation in  
New England.

In making the poll of the chambers,  
particular care was taken to include  
industrial centers and communities  
that represent general conditions. The  
replies were, in the main, specific,  
citing the peculiar local conditions,  
normal employment and the approxi-  
mate excess of unemployment over  
the average level.

One phase of the situation brought  
out in the replies is that a large per-  
centage of the unemployment is ex-  
plained by the definition of war-time  
industries. Many women who were  
employed in these plants have re-  
turned to private or home life, and  
many war-time workers are said to  
have returned to farms, despite wide-  
spread assertions to the contrary in  
the past. It is also said that many  
foreigners have returned to their na-  
tive countries, Worcester estimating  
that the number of these departures  
in recent months has been about 2000.

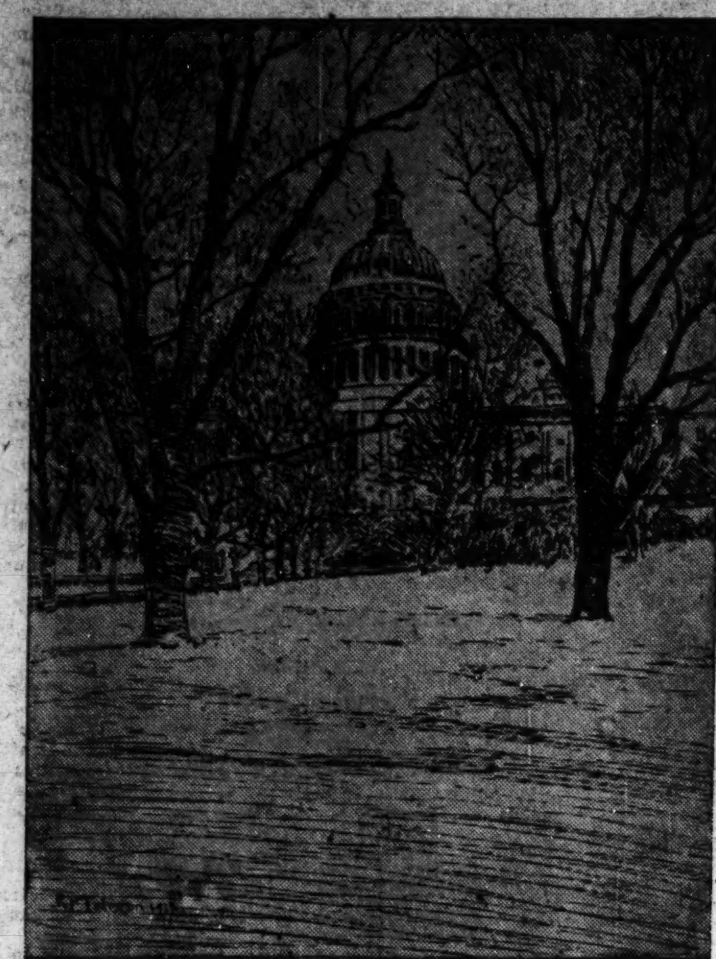
Although the local chambers differ  
as to degree, it is apparent from their  
replies that there is unemployment  
beyond normal. As to the future, how-  
ever, there is a unanimity of opinion  
that the situation is correcting itself  
through the natural economic chan-  
nels of increased manufacturing and  
business activity. In this connection  
the assertions from the several localities  
bear out the estimates of ob-  
servers that New England is now on  
the upward swing from depression to  
readjustment.

Springfield, second to Boston in size,  
presents the least encouraging report.  
In this city it is estimated that 57  
per cent of the workers are employed  
on 76 per cent of full time, the estimate  
being made on a survey of 18 key in-  
dustries. Worcester has put 500 men to  
work on municipal construction but  
has a fairly active problem in un-  
employment for the winter. Opera-

be creating in the New World an edu-  
cational center in some respects re-  
sembling his beloved Oxford Univer-  
sity.

While this resemblance is in atmos-  
phere rather than details, perhaps,  
yet the appearance of the romantic  
old Smithsonian gives more than a  
hint of the culture of Oxford. The  
subjects of his research are suggestive  
also of Cambridge, for the Smith-  
sonian is described as "a unique es-  
tablishment for the furtherance of  
knowledge by carrying on or aiding  
general researches in all branches of  
science, whether astrophysical, geo-  
logical, biological, or anthropological  
—the study of celestial bodies, the  
earth, its life, and man himself—the  
promotion of art, and disseminating  
the results of its investigations by the  
distribution of its publications  
throughout the world."

Every member of the Smithsonian  
staff imbibes its atmosphere, and the



"The Capitol," by Ruel Pardee Tolman

face the common people, and turn her  
back upon the aristocracy."

Another of Mr. Tolman's etchings is  
of the Washington Monument, from  
Seventeenth Street, near the War,  
State and Navy Building, as it is  
called, and this new view again il-  
lustrates Mr. Tolman's happy facility in  
framing his subject with overhanging  
boughs of trees. The monument is al-  
ways interesting, from whatever point  
of view it may be discovered, and after  
one has lived for a time in the Capital  
one feels that the monument is like a  
calm and trusted friend, upon whom  
one may rely at all times, and a  
glimpse of it is always reassuring.

The Division of Graphic Arts, over  
which Mr. Tolman is assistant cur-  
ator, comprises a variety of exhibits  
now installed on the first floor of the  
Smithsonian Building. This collection  
shows the development of writing,  
illustrating and printing, and the re-  
productive arts, relief, intaglio and  
planographic, including the latest  
photo-mechanical and color processes.  
The collections embrace, not only  
manuscripts, drawings, paintings, and  
prints, but papers, canvases, pencils,  
brushes, colors, inks, plates, types,  
tools and machinery as well.

The processes of wood engraving,  
steel and copper engraving, litho-  
graphy, collography, and modern pro-  
cesses of reproduction, based on  
photography, are more or less com-  
pletely shown. A particularly inter-  
esting case is that illustrating the  
wood block process of making Japa-  
nese prints, where sometimes a dozen  
or more different blocks are used for  
a single print. The two life-like fig-  
ures of Japanese boys in the glass  
case are so very natural that visitors  
often take them to be real, and think  
they are holding a pose. One good  
lady, who had come to Washington  
from some far settlement, gazed at  
them for a long time, sighed, and turn-  
ing to the guard she inquired, "How  
long are they required to keep that  
position?"

## LIQUOR MEASURE IS VOTED UPON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN DIEGO, California—Adoption  
of the "Little Volstead" ordinance was  
recently defeated at a meeting of the  
city council. Two of the councilmen  
voted for and three against its pas-  
sage. As four affirmative votes were  
required to pass the measure, the  
council's action has put an end to any  
movement of the city to assume con-  
trol of prohibition enforcement, at  
least so far as the present council is  
concerned.

Presented by the Chamber of Com-  
merce several months ago, this ordi-  
nance, held in conference by the City  
Council for some time, was intended  
to give the police full power to en-  
force all the provisions of the federal  
prohibition law. It would have given  
the police power and right to prose-  
cute all prohibition cases in police  
court with a maximum penalty of \$500  
fine and 500 days' imprisonment, or  
both.

Mayor John L. Bacon, who has  
favored the adoption of the ordinance,  
said at the close of the meeting that  
he was deeply disappointed.

**WOMAN ELECTED ALDERMAN**  
MACON, Georgia—For the first time  
in the history of Macon, a woman was  
chosen alderman in last week's pri-  
mary. The official count yesterday  
showed that Mrs. Charles C. Harrold  
had not only been elected, but ran  
third in the balloting for alderman.

## AMERICAN CREDITS NEEDED BY EUROPE

**Permanent Investments Abroad  
Necessary for Rehabilitation of  
Old World, Bank President,  
Returned From Visit, Asserts**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Amer-  
ica cannot long be prosperous unless  
Europe is economically sound, accord-  
ing to Mr. S. H. Hecht, president of the  
Hibernia Bank and Trust Company,  
New Orleans, who has recently re-  
turned to this country after a close  
study at first hand of the chief in-  
dustrial nations of the Old World. In  
order to rehabilitate Europe, American  
credits will be necessary, Mr. Hecht  
thinks.

Regarding the question of repa-  
rations, Mr. Hecht says, "English bank-  
ers and business men state quite  
frankly that they consider it a serious  
mistake to exact such enormous re-  
parations in 'cash' from Germany,  
because Germany has not the gold, and  
can produce the cash only by enor-  
mous exports at low prices in com-  
petition with and to the detriment of  
the allied nations."

"On these questions the views of  
English business men are diametrically  
opposed to those of her neigh-  
bor and ally, France."

**Reparation Question**  
"To England's advice that she  
should accept reparations largely in  
labor and materials for the rebuilding  
of the devastated sections, France  
frankly replies that she has already  
a considerable number of unemployed  
among her own nationals, and there-  
fore does not wish to import any for-  
eign labor. Nor is the argument that  
she is forcing Germany to compete  
with her in her export trade a particu-  
larly convincing one for France, be-  
cause in the past she really has never  
competed very much with Germany in  
the same classes of goods, and is  
therefore not so much afraid of hav-  
ing German industry outdo the  
French."

In Germany the apparent prosperity  
of the country, Mr. Hecht finds, is due  
to inflation of the currency; the peo-  
ple realize their position and have re-  
turned to work.

"Prices of nearly everything con-  
tinue to go up in Germany, partly  
owing to the continued depreciation of  
the paper mark and partly to an era  
of wild speculation which is one of  
the forms of social demoralization fol-  
lowing the war."

"Germans now know the worst. I  
think they have gone back to work with  
something like their former spirit. I  
think Germany 'will come back' as the  
result of the absolute necessity for  
hard work, and I believe her prod-  
uctive power will surprise the world  
within a very few years."

**Industrious Germany**  
"In any event, her people are back  
at work, the factory wheels are start-  
ing again, and if she can get sufficient  
coal and raw material, unemployment  
will soon cease to be a serious  
problem."

"It is generally admitted, even by  
France, that the present German Gov-  
ernment, namely the Wirth Cabinet,  
is the most sincere they have yet had,  
and there seems to be no doubt that  
they are making every effort to live  
up to the reparation agreement which  
they signed last May. I only fear  
that the government does not have  
a sufficient majority to prevent an-  
other cabinet crisis in case the Upper  
Silesian question is not settled with  
reasonable satisfaction to Germany."

Germany can pay the reparations,  
large as they are, Mr. Hecht believes,  
by hard work.

"It is not difficult to foresee that  
this means a new though peaceful  
'German danger,' and we must recog-  
nize that this very necessity for hard  
work will shortly make Germany's  
productive power greater than ever,  
and give the enterprising nations a de-  
gree of competition such as they never  
experienced before and that at a time  
when foreign trade is already difficult  
enough on other grounds."

**America's Tariff**  
The "advantageous" American for-  
eign exchange is a two-edged sword,  
Mr. Hecht finds.

"While we are busy building our  
tariff wall higher and higher this pre-  
mium on our dollar tends to keep our  
goods out of foreign markets far more  
effectively than any protective tariff  
which the other nations might enforce  
against us."

"Other nations are working with  
feverish energy to recover the foreign  
markets in which we have gained a  
foothold since the war, and in order  
to compete we have to adopt the same  
progressive methods as they do. Our  
people must understand that foreign  
trade means more than just exporting  
our own goods; it must mean an inter-  
change of goods, and where the bal-  
ance is so largely in favor of one  
country, as it is with us, it must also  
mean foreign credits and investments."

"Most of the European nations will  
show an unfavorable balance of trade  
for many years to come, because their  
need for raw materials is very great.  
Also the ever increasing tariff wall  
which we are building here is making  
imports quite difficult."

**Credits Needed**  
"Gold shipments will no longer be  
practical, and we must remedy the  
situation by extending credits to these  
nations in one form or another."

"What is needed are permanent in-  
vestments in foreign enterprises, and  
in government obligations, and while  
we must necessarily use the utmost  
caution in matters of this kind, my  
judgment is that there is no doubt  
whatever of the recuperative power of  
the principal European nations."

Although fundamentally, concludes  
Mr. Hecht, there is no nation as safe  
and sound as America, at the present  
moment America appears to feel the

world-wide industrial depression  
somewhat more than the poorer na-  
tions. Mr. Hecht adds:  
"Certain it is that all of the Euro-  
pean countries are interdependent,  
Germany not excluded, and that Amer-  
ica cannot long be prosperous unless  
Europe is also economically sound."

## TENANTS DEMAND LOWER RENTALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The tenants of  
the Lord Scully estate in Marion  
County, Kansas, have demanded a  
40 per cent decrease in rentals. They  
are threatening to "strike" en masse  
on the 55,000 acres of land. The  
lease period for the Scully lands be-  
gins September 1 of next year, and a  
large number of the tenants have thus  
far refused to sign leases or make  
any attempt at sowing wheat for the  
1922 crops, and September and Oc-  
tober are the wheat-sowing months  
in Kansas.

Next week meetings are to be held  
throughout the district to determine  
whether or not to accept a recent offer  
of 25 per cent reduction.

The Scully estate lands were es-  
tablished about 50 years ago by Lord  
Scully of England, and comprise  
about 110,000 acres in Kansas, and  
also large holdings in Illinois and  
Iowa. The tenants rent the land only,  
and on a cash basis; they must make  
their own improvements. A tenant  
in vacating takes his house, barn and  
fences or sells them.

## CANADIANS OPPOSE RESOLUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Can-  
adian delegates as a man opposed ad-  
option of resolutions indorsing the Irish  
republic movement, but were outvoted  
in the convention of the United As-  
sociation of Plumbers, Steam and Gas  
Fitters, Sprinkler Fitters and Helpers.  
The Canadians declared that the move-  
ment for an Irish republic was purely  
political and that the by-laws of the  
association prohibited the discussion  
of political questions or the indorse-  
ment of political parties. The Cana-  
dians were shouted down with cries of  
"question" and the resolution was  
passed.

## CIVIL SERVICE LAW SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The  
Massachusetts Civil Service Commis-  
sion is planning to ask the next Legis-  
lature to enact a law which will give  
it authority to take up the settlement  
of disputes between public employees  
and their superiors in state, city and  
town governments instead of sending  
them to the courts.

## ASSETS DEVOTED TO REAL ESTATE LOANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The real  
estate committee of the Metropolitan  
Life Insurance Company, which has  
charge of the making of all loans on  
real estate for the company, at its re-  
cent September meeting, authorized  
loans to the total of \$6,340,000, cov-  
ering properties in 15 states.

According to the policy adopted and  
announced in January of this year,  
when the question of housing became  
acute and statements were made that  
the banks and insurance companies  
were not devoting a fair proportion of  
their assets to loans on real estate for  
housing purposes, almost \$3,000,000  
of this amount was authorized for  
loans on dwelling houses and apart-  
ments, mostly of the low price variety,  
according to officials of the company.  
Loans were made on 294 houses, ac-  
commodating 569 families and 31  
apartments, for 453 families, a total  
of 822 families; the average loan on  
each house being about \$5000.

In addition to the above, farm loans  
to the total of \$2,000,000 were au-  
thorized on farms scattered throughout  
the middle west and south. The average  
loan in these cases, with few vari-  
ations, amounted to \$6000.

The balance, about \$332,000, amount-  
ing to about 13 per cent of the total,  
was loaned on five business build-  
ings, new construction only being cov-  
ered, so that there could be no diminu-  
tion of the dwelling houses.

## DRIVERS LOSE LICENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Among  
the 45 operators' licenses and registra-  
tion certificates suspended on Sat-  
urday by the state registrar of motor  
vehicles were 36 of operators who  
had been convicted of driving while  
under the influence of liquor. Ten  
licenses were revoked for failure to  
comply with the new headlight regula-  
tions and the remaining 19 because  
of violations of the laws reported by  
police or inspectors of the registry de-  
partment.

## COMMERCE AGENT ASSIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Carrying  
forward the policy of broadening the  
scope of its service to business men  
interested in foreign commerce, the  
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Com-  
merce announces the transfer of  
Thomas F. Keating from the Far East-  
ern division of the Washington bureau  
to be commercial agent at the New  
England district office.

## New Blankets

At New Prices

### White Blankets

Single Bed sizes, per pair.....	\$6 to \$45
Double Bed sizes, per pair.....	\$6 to \$50
Extra sizes, 90x90, per pair.....	\$37.50 to \$50
90x108, per pair.....	\$45 to \$65
Extra long blankets for twin beds, 72x108, per pair,	\$24 to \$38

### Crib Blankets

AT NEW PRICES

Size 42x56, per pair.....	\$7.50 to \$10.50
Last season's prices, \$10 to \$18.	
Size 48x64, per pair.....	\$9.50 to \$12.50
Last season's prices, \$12.50 to \$18.	

### Wamsutta Percale

### Pillow Cases

Run of the Mill

8000 of this fine quality pillow cases, hemmed only. 55c  
Size 45x38½. Special price, each.....

### All Linen Table Napkins

Three specials in Irish satin  
damask napkins, good heavy  
weight, assorted designs.

19½x19½ inches.....	\$6
22½x22½ inches.....	\$8
22½x22½ inches.....	\$9.50

### Towels and Toweling

All Linen Hemstitched Huck-  
aback Towels, with damask  
borders in 3 designs. Size  
22x38. Per dozen.... \$16.50

All Linen Hemstitched Guest  
Towels, with floral borders  
and space for monogram.  
Size 15x25. Special price,  
per dozen..... \$10.20

All Linen Crash Toweling,  
suitable for dish or roller  
towels. Special, per  
yard..... 30c

### All Linen Table Cloths

Pure Irish linen satin damask  
Table Cloths, several splen-  
did designs, excellent wear-  
ing quality.

68x68 inch cloths, each....	\$5
71x72 inch cloths, each....	\$6.50

### Fancy Bedspreads

Something new in fancy  
lightweight colored Bed  
Spreads, in stripes, about  
one inch wide, one stripe  
fancy brocade, the other  
heavy ripple. Colors, solid  
ecru. Others in two colored  
effects of ecru and rose, ecru  
and blue. All have bolster  
shams to match.

Single or Twin Bed Size, per set.....	\$16.50
Double Bed Size, per set	\$20

**R. H. STEARNS CO.**

BOSTON (11) MASS.







## FRANCE UNEASY AS TO FOREIGN TRADE

With All Her Protectionist Ideas It Is Now Clearly Seen That She Will Be Unable to Work Within High Tariff Walls

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A formidable revolt is beginning in France against the protectionism which has been the policy of the successive governments and which is turning against France because other countries, including England and America, are also adopting protective methods. In the case of England protectionism may be camouflaged under another name, but the effect is the same. France is becoming alarmed. She finds it impossible to enter into commercial agreements with other big nations. A campaign against the protectionist tendencies is beginning in the trade papers, and even in the political journals which are notably nationalist.

During the war it was really hoped that the common efforts would have created a durable solidarity. Certain engagements were taken at the inter-allied conference of 1916, but it is a fact that the economic war even between the Allies has broken out in a more acute form than ever, and when free trade countries such as England, in order to defend themselves from the dumping of goods, frame laws which practically shut out those nations who have a depreciated money—this provision applies to France—it is not surprising that uneasiness for the future of French foreign trade should be felt.

### Effects of Tariff

With all her protectionist ideas it will clearly be impossible for France to work within high tariff walls. However much her manufacturers lean toward this form of defense of their industries, they are now realizing that tariff walls not only shut out foreign goods but may shut in French goods.

It is curious to notice that the word protection is little employed. These greatly increased duties are described as anti-dumping measures. The term is being abused. Originally it was intended to designate the procedure by which an industrialist, to conquer a market, offered his goods at a price inferior to cost of production, thus beating any possible competition. Certainly the Germans were past masters in this method, and their commercial organization enabled them to cut out their most important rivals.

Now the term is used in a different sense. The economic upheaval caused by the war has led to the depreciation of money in a number of countries. A manufactured article whose price is established in depreciated money can be offered in countries which have a higher money at relatively low rates. The country with depreciated money is thus favored in its export-trade. Spain, England and America—to name these three countries only—have taken steps to counter this possible advantage. Spain, for example, has put customs duties on all French merchandise, calculated according to certain coefficients which have been fixed. These coefficients, which are really arbitrary, vary according to the degree of protection required by Spanish industries. Some of the tariffs are now 10 per cent higher and others are 70 per cent higher. The result is that a machine can be imported from England or America into Spain at a lower price than if it came from France. It is also remarked that the coefficient being fixed is to the advantage of the countries which have a much lower rate of exchange. Germany, for example, is in a much better position in regard to Spain than France.

### A British Surtax

The British have, in spite of the free-traders, put on a surtax of 33.3 per cent ad valorem, which applies to all goods which have lower prices than English goods on account of the rate of exchange. The French criticism again is that it is the money which is the least depreciated which is the most heavily struck. The ad valorem idea operates against France more than against Germany.

At the same time the provisional tariff in the United States creates discontent. It is the American administration, it is said, which determines what is a "loyal" price, and the proposal that the customs officers may examine the books of importers was badly received. The basis of calculation, however, is not the proper price in France but the proper price in America. All the professional associations and the French Chamber of Commerce are pressing the government to make representations to foreign governments. The necessity of establishing commercial accord which will conciliate the rival interests which confront each other is strongly

urged. International transactions, it is argued, will become in present conditions almost impossible. But France, of course, is not in a position to condemn other countries for practicing a system which she herself has adopted. In some cases she has raised the coefficient by 300 per cent. Mr. Chamberlain in England put the matter humorously when he said, in reference to France, that those who put a bulldog before their store cannot complain if other countries keep a cat in the shop parlor. The phrase has been much used in France and appears to have struck the French imagination. The French Minister of Commerce, Mr. Dior, nevertheless declares that it accurately represents the respective situations. Our bulldog, he says, is only a rabbit, and we are asked to believe that it is the rabbit which has commenced the attack!

### A Moderate Formula

His thesis and the thesis of his collaborators is as follows: France is the country which, of all the great nations, has least aggravated its customs system since pre-war days. All that has been done is to put the tariffs of 1914 in harmony with the new conditions. The coefficients against which there has been so much protest are not intended to assure to national industries increased protection but to maintain for them, having regard to the variation of value, a protection equal to that which they enjoyed seven years ago. That, he says, is a moderate formula, which ought not to be criticized. France has not demanded, as she might have done, payment of duties in gold francs. She has not tried to impose arbitrary valuations. She has not applied the same rules to Poland, Rumania, and Tscheco-Slovakia as to Germany, Austria, and Hungary. The tariffs may be lowered for friendly nations. Mr. Dior gave some figures to show that France had been reasonable. Thus imported meat pays only 1 per cent of its value, whereas in Italy 5 per cent is demanded, 11 per cent in Switzerland, and 45 per cent in Spain. As for manufactured articles, they pay 32 per cent in France, 33 per cent in England and 58 per cent in Spain. On iron goods 16 per cent is charged by France and Switzerland, 19 per cent by America, and 95 per cent by Spain.

It is the French industrialists who are protesting against the excessive protection given to them. For example, the glass trade, which the government is supposed to be protecting, resents duties which prevent it from obtaining raw materials. Glass manufacturers are also menaced with reprisals. What happens is that resolutions are passed by certain groups in a sort of trade patriotism and they then discover that in practice their proposals are against their interests. Further, the new coefficients were chosen when prices were high but did not come into operation until prices were low. A readjustment is promised but it is likely that it will be some time before it is effected and by that time the conditions will have again changed. At any rate, without expressing any opinion about the tariff policy of France, it should be objectively noted that the French, who are chiefly concerned, are extremely dissatisfied.

## CARE NEEDED IN CHINESE TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The doors of China are wide open to the United States and the American people are popular with the Chinese but, in spite of this, American trade with that country is not developing as it should. Said J. P. Xavier of Hong Kong, China, in a recent interview here, "The difficulty is," he said, "that the American manufacturers do not understand conditions in China. You cannot rush business in China as you do in this country. You cannot hurry in, give a good selling talk and collar an order. The Chinaman is a most conservative person. Business in China is almost a social institution, and more important affairs are transacted over a dinner than are accomplished in a counting house."

"Furthermore, it is the tendency of the American manufacturer, when he does not have the exact goods ordered in stock, to substitute. This is fatal in the Chinese trade. If a Chinese merchant orders a product trimmed with blue ribbon, he wants exactly what the sample shows and what the order specified. A better quality of red ribbon will not do. It does not matter how superior the substitution may be to the original, it is unwelcome and arouses the indignation of the Chinese buyer."

### SHELLS FOR THE MARKET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California.—Clam shells, oyster shells, abalone shells and just plain shells formed the cargoes of two vessels which recently made port here from Lower California. The shells will be crushed and sold to poultry growers as feed.

## HOPEFUL FUTURE OF CRAFT IN AUSTRALIA

Now That the Three Grand Masonic Bodies Are United Their Influence and Activity Become Practically Unlimited

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland.—It would scarcely seem possible for any incident in the economy of the Masonic order to have given such complete satisfaction or inspired greater hopes as to the future of the craft in Queensland, and, indeed, throughout Australia, than the recent constitution of the United Grand Lodge of Queensland. It has broadened the outlook for every Freemason and quickened interest in the work and aims of the craft.

The separate jurisdictions previously existing had their limitations; they were parochial in their outlook and influence, but now the three grand bodies are united, their influence and activity become practically unlimited. It is admitted that Freemasonry ought to be a powerful factor in giving support to every movement that is for the general welfare and for the preservation of the freedom inherited from the pioneers of liberty. This can be done without entry upon the stormy battlefield of politics, which rightly is barred from the Freemason as a member of the craft, and it is no vain prophecy that the results of the recent amalgamation and coordination will shortly be made manifest to the community at large.

### Work in India

Quite recently testimony was given to the useful work being done in India by Freemasonry. That is a pleasant set-off to the propaganda of vilification which is carried on in some countries and by some writers. A recent book upon "Causes of the World's Unrest" ascribes much of this to the destructive policy of what it terms the inner circle of Freemasonry. If this writer's views are correct, the rank and file of the craft are dupes, or there is a cleverly contrived screen behind which political destructionists hide their baleful work. In some European organizations, known as Masonic, the machinery has undoubtedly been used to prepare the way for political revolutions, but no one with a knowledge of actual facts would ever associate British or American Freemasonry with anything of the sort.

In craft lodges there are no politics and no political intrigues, nor are they to be found in the so-called "higher" degrees. The most exalted Mason has no personal influence outside his own circle, and Masonry in English-speaking countries is so essentially democratic in government and in feeling that no one could use it as a tool in any movement, except in its legitimate direction, when it has for its object the furtherance of morality, the relief of distress, and progress along a path of ever-increasing usefulness and benignity. That is why Queensland Freemasons are rejoicing, because all are now treading the one path, not three separate paths; there is now singleness of effort, not divided efforts and ambitions.

### The "Diggers" Year

The official annual report of the grand lodge of Western Australia has just been issued and once more the beloved Archbishop of Perth, Dr. Riley, is in the principal chair. The year's work done in connection with the two benevolent funds for Freemasons and their dependents is as gratifying as it is astonishing. The magnificent response of the brethren to the appeal to make the "diggers" year a success has been more than satisfactory. The fund is a credit to the generosity of the brethren of the West Australia constitution.

Since it was established there has been distributed from the two charities the sum of £13,877, an indication that that part of Masonic duty has not been neglected. When the jurisdiction was formed in 1900 the lodges comprising it had a total membership of approximately 2000, which has now increased to 5243, the highest figure on record and exhibiting a gain of 459

over the membership of last year. During the past three years the membership has increased by nearly 1000, and during the past year 559 candidates were initiated, this being the highest number on record. Practically the whole of the lodges show an increase in membership and there are now five on the roster with a membership of over 100 each.

Malcolm Nicol has retired from the office of grand inspector of the Ancient and Accepted Rite for the New Zealand district, an office to which he was appointed in 1881. Herbert J. Williams has been appointed in his stead.

Scotsmen will bear with pleasure of the festival of the Bonnie Doon Lodge, No. 889, of the Scottish Constitution, held just recently at the Freemasons' Hall, Perth, which was attended by nearly 300 brethren, including three district grand masters of the Scottish jurisdiction. C. E. Green, the district grand secretary, who spoke for the district grand master, J. M. Lapsley, said that all should see in the craft not their own lodge merely, nor even their own constitution, but a vast living brotherhood existing for the ultimate betterment of humanity, "bedrocked on the three grand tenets of brotherly love, relief, and truth, having for its slogan the brotherhood of man and acknowledging the Fatherhood of God."

J. S. Battye, past deputy grand master of Western Australia, claimed that there was no other institution where men of all creeds and colors, of all shades of political opinion, could meet together on the level for the exchange of ideas, for the furtherance of their Masonic tenets, and for that overwhelming charity which should cover all their deeds and actions. They were taught those standards in the lodge in the hope that they would go out amongst their fellow-citizens and cause their light to shine so that men around should know that Masonry stood for the immutable and eternal laws of truth, of honor, of justice. Every man initiated became a missionary for all that was good and high and pure, the true standard.

## WEALTH INCREASE IN LAST DECADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—The total wealth of California has almost doubled within the past 10 years, according to the state comptroller, from the reports received.

Real estate shows an increase of very nearly 100 per cent. The largest increase, however, is on personal property, which in 1911 was valued at \$282,680,596 and in 1921 at \$712,557,821. Money and solvent credits nearly doubled in the decade.

Non-operative and operative property in the State also show great increase. The valuation of the railroads in the State, as assessed by the state Board of Equalization, is given as \$141,166,891 in 1911, compared with \$243,413,852 in 1921.

Mineral production for California also shows large growth. The figures on value of production of 50 different mineral substances from the mines of the State for 1920 show a total of \$242,099,667, or an increase of 46,269,665, over the total for 1919 alone. All 53 counties of the State contributed to this production, from which gem and semi-precious stones are excluded. The bureau notes as features of the year's mining history "the continued increase in petroleum valuation, the decreases in the metals group, and the increases in the structural and industrial groups." Petroleum accounted for more than 75 per cent of the increase. Gold, copper, and quicksilver contributed to the decrease in the metals group, while notable increases were registered by silver and lead.

The structural materials group shows an increase owing, mainly, to cement, crushed rock, sand, gravel, brick, tile, and magnesite, in the order named. This indicates a renewal of building and construction activity from the curtailment of the war period and is considered one of the most significant features of the report.

In the industrial group the more important items were diatomaceous earth, barytes, lithia and talc. In the saline group there were important increases made by borax and soda, but which were nearly counterbalanced by a decrease of almost \$1,000,000 for potash.

## BRITISH FILMS AND AMERICAN TARIFF

Proposed 30 Per Cent Duty, It Is Said, Might Exclude Them From the American Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The depression which at present prevails in the British moving-picture producing industry certainly has not been mitigated by the announcement that a duty of 30 per cent on the estimated value of all imported films is embodied in the new American tariff proposals. It is realized that the suggested tax is not aimed specially at British films—in fact, the belief is held in some quarters that the proposal originated chiefly from a desire to impose restrictions upon films from former enemy countries.

The view is held that, if the tax comes into operation, British film manufacturers will be the principal sufferers, as it is understood that a larger number of films are imported into the United States from Great Britain than from any other country. Newspapers here have referred to the possibility of reprisals should the tax become operative. These might take the form of a similar duty, could the British Government be induced to agree to it; or, failing this, the trade might institute a boycott against American films.

### Question of Retaliation

J. Brooke Wilkinson, secretary of the Incorporated Association of Kinematograph Manufacturers, says that although some form of retaliation may ultimately be considered necessary, the trade prefers to discuss the question in a conciliatory and from a higher standpoint than that of mere expediency. If the duty became operative, British film manufacturers could not hope to sell their products in America after paying the tax; so it is assumed that the duty is intended not for revenue-producing purposes, but as a prohibitive tariff.

It is upon the above assumption that all discussion of the matter has been based. "It is quite obvious," says Mr. Brooke Wilkinson, "that no British film could afford to pay the proposed tax, the effect of which would be the exclusion of British, and, I presume, all other foreign films from the American market. I think it would be lamentable if two nations, like Great Britain and the United States, speaking the same language and possessed of similar aspirations and ideals, were deprived of this powerful aid to international friendship and understanding."

### Screens Open to All

"Moving pictures, no less than printed literature, have played an important part in promoting Anglo-American friendship. Some 80 per cent of the films shown in Great Britain come from America, and I venture to say that it is through this medium, more than any other, that we in this country have become familiar with American life, customs and ideals. We desire no favors for British film manufacturers; we ask only that they should continue to be allowed to compete, strictly on their merits, with films produced in America. No artificial barriers should be imposed between the two countries in this respect. The view held by my

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association is that the screens of the world should be open to the films of the world.

"When tariff questions are under consideration, we think films should be placed upon a higher level than ordinary merchandise. They should be regarded as a medium for the exchange of ideas, no less than are newspapers, books and the drama. A good film is an international asset. Its story is not told in words, so the language barrier is removed, and it can make its appeal to the people of many countries. In this way the moving picture must undoubtedly serve as a potent factor in preserving the peace of the world."

### FEEDING OF GRAIN TO STOCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BROOKINGS, South Dakota.—Many eastern South Dakota grain growers now realize that it is good business to feed grain to stock instead of marketing it direct, said J. C. Holmes, extension live stock specialist at the South Dakota Agricultural College. Present freight rates, he said, have much to do with this new point of view.

### CEMENT TRUST CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—With the Dailey legislative commission investigating the alleged combine in the cement trade, Senator John Dailey, chairman of the commission, in a public statement has called upon the United States Attorney-General to furnish the District Attorney with sufficient aid to hasten the prosecution of indicted business agents and material dealers.

### RAILWAY TO FIGHT TAX

WINSTON-SALEM, North Carolina

—Claiming that the 1921 tax assessment of its property in North Carolina at \$66,000,000 is \$30,000,000 in excess of its actual value, the Southern Railway Company has instituted proceedings in the Federal District Court to have the present valuation set aside. The bill filed by the railway company recalls that the assessment in 1919 was \$48,000,000 and asserts a proper valuation today is about \$60,000,000.



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## SANTA BARBARA POWER PLANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, California.—This city has plans for several power plants in connection with Gibraltar Dam. By carrying this dam higher, the city could develop sufficient power to light all the homes in it. At least \$24,000 is spent now yearly for its street lighting, and the advocates of a municipal power plant say that much of this could be saved by having power plants in connection with the Gibraltar Dam and by raising the dam.

In Ventura County, construction of the Sespe power project has been started by damming the Sespe River. This dam will provide waters from the coming winter rains to operate a power plant to be installed soon.

## PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The itinerary of the Prince of Wales tour has been published. He will be worked hard. He lands in Bombay on November 17 and sails from Karachi on March 17. In the interval he will have visited 40 or more centers, and will practically travel round India twice over.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Mother of Russian Towns

Kiev, one of the beautiful old towns of Europe, and one of the most ancient, has every right to the above title. In the days of its renown, many centuries ago, it was the chief town of a principality of the same name, which was the cradle of Russian national life, and neither of the capitals which afterward took its place—Vladimir, Moscow, St. Petersburg—won the love and reverence lavished by the Russians on the memory of Kiev. For here was the site of the first Christian church and school, here the home of princes and heroes whose deeds still live in songs sung by the people in many parts of Russia. Not long after was forgotten the splendor of the Easter festivals held in the glorious days when Kiev was the great mart of the country, and there was sumptuous living for its people, and pilgrims have yearly flocked to this Russian Jerusalem, with its famous monastery and grand cathedral of St. Sophia, founded by its early prince.

Kiev stands picturesquely on three heights overlooking the river Dnieper, from time immemorial the main highway of Russian trade, linking the Baltic Sea in the north with the Black Sea and Caspian in the south, so that long before land traffic was possible a lively commerce existed between Russia and Constantinople, while from the eastern ports goods were sent up on camel back even as far as Baghdad. Down this splendid waterway the ancient Greeks carried home amber from the Baltic shores, and as commerce increased, trading towns sprang up along its course, all sending boat-loads of wares from distant parts of the country to Kiev, which was the great receiving and export station.

Tradition assigns the origin of Kiev to three brothers, the eldest of whom, Ki, gave his name to the town. They must have found it difficult to put up any sort of dwelling, for an old historian describes the country all around the Dnieper at that time as almost impenetrable for marshes.

But people in ancient days managed to settle in the most inhospitable regions, and, in this case, a branch of the great Slav nation came wandering from their old homes and settled near the river in "small, scattered, remote spots," and no doubt Kiev began in this humble way. Tracks are still found of these bygone homesteads. Arabic coins found in the Kievian district show that trade with the East was already established in the eighth century, but Kiev's great prosperity dates from the ninth century, when the Northmen, known as the Varangians, crossed from Scandinavia under a leader called Rurik. In 862 he landed in Russia with his followers, the "men of Rus," who were to give both a name and rulers to the vast country they had entered, for the descendants of Rurik became the hereditary great princes of Kievan of Central Rus—the earlier name for Russia—and under them Kiev flourished as a center of culture and art as well as commerce, for they were lovers and collectors of books, and taught much of education, and gave Russia her first library.

These Northmen came with a sword in one hand and scales in the other, for they needed to be warriors as well as traders, since Kiev, being situated on the border of the boundless steppes, was open to the attacks of the wild nomad Asiatic tribes, who made the deserts their hunting ground.

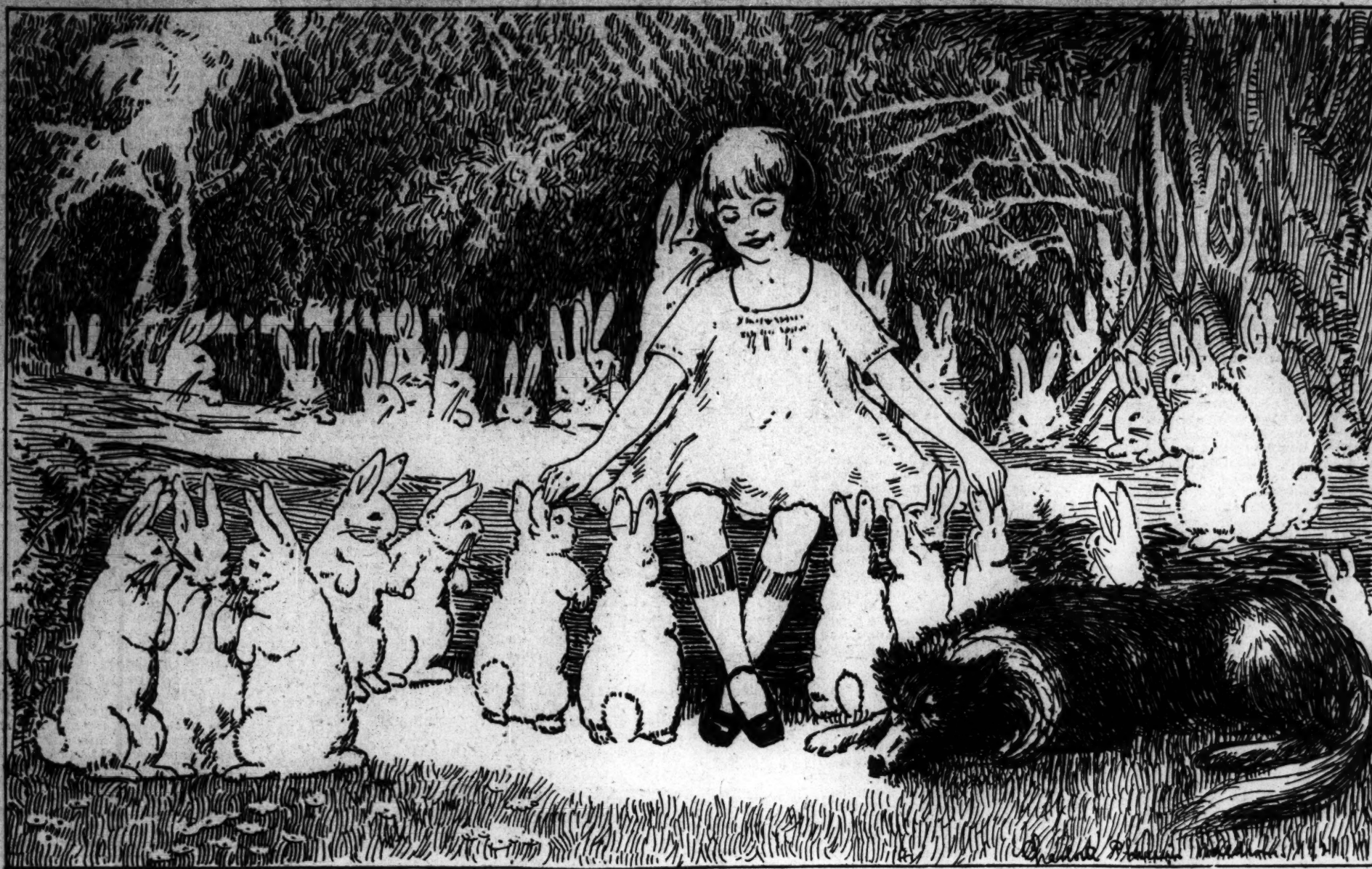
Under the first northern princes, Oleg and Igor, the people of Rus became "renowned and glorious," and made a successful raid on Constantinople which enabled them to conclude an advantageous treaty with the Greek Emperor. Every summer, a convoy of goods was sent thither from Kiev, under the protection of armed men, for the tribes on the steppes were always on the watch hoping the Russian ships would be driven ashore. The journey is described as troublesome and dangerous. The first difficulty was to get safely past the cataract; the Dnieper runs below Kiev between high cliffs, and its bed is strewn with granite boulders, and the crews had sometimes to land and tow their vessels along close to shore, or draw them right out of the water and carry them on their shoulders or wheel them on rollers, and all the while they had to send out armed scouts into the surrounding steppes to guard the way. The merchants were very well treated, as a rule, when they got to Constantinople, but they had to show their passports so that pirates would not come in under cover of the convoy.

Such was life in old Russia, calling for much endurance and courage, and as regards these qualities the princes of Kiev never disgraced their Viking ancestors.

The chief Russian wares were furs, honey, and wax, all obtained from the forests, where there was honey running over, found in the trunks and in holes in the ground. The Greeks in return gave silk stuffs and fruits.

Prince Igor's wife, Olga, one of the wise capable women of the past, was the first Christian of the royal house, but "she was like the morning star before the sun," for her grandson, Vladimir, was the Christianizer of Russia. He hurled the pagan gods into the river, and had all his subjects baptized in the Dnieper, and a column was afterward put up near the spot to commemorate this event. His son, Yaroslav, was one of the finest of the princes; he kept the steppes clear for a while of enemies, founded towns and reclaimed waste lands. His grandson, another Vladimir, was also particularly noted; he drew up a fine "Code of Laws" and founded the town still called after him.

Modern Kiev is a town of many churches and monasteries, with cupolas gleaming in the sun, and mosques and mosques beautifying



Swiftly drew Buttercup and Poppy to one side and whispered, "You are quite right, she is a nice little mistress"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

their interiors. It has an industrial quarter on the low land even with the river, but on a height above is the attractive old town, with St. Sophia and the "golden gate," one of the most ancient monuments in Russia. The height is strongly fortified and the grim walls of the fortress throw into relief the gilt and color of the public buildings. The monument of St. Vladimir, seen in an attitude of prayer, bespeaks the faith that can raise beauty from the dust. Kiev is a symbol of hope for the resurrection of Russia from her present trouble.

## India Rubber

Rubber was known and used by the Chinese and Peruvians long years ago. It was not introduced into England until the eighteenth century. But how should we get along without it now! Rubber coats and hats, rubber boots and shoes, and ever so many things that we use every day are made of rubber.

Most of the rubber comes from South America, Pará, Central America, and Mexico. The Pará rubber is usually considered the best and purest. The juice is obtained by tapping the tall india rubber tree. The juice, or caoutchouc, is a white liquid. If this juice is dried over a fire it turns black, but when left in the sun it remains light colored. There are several different ways in which the caoutchouc is treated to obtain the pure rubber from it. If left in the heat of the sun the juice evaporates leaving the pure rubber, in little "pillules," which form upon the surface. These are removed as fast as they form, until all the pure rubber has been separated from the rest, which evaporates. The sheets of rubber are formed into balls, and into big masses, in turn. Another way is to dilute it with four times its weight in water. The result is that the rubber rises after a time to the top and is then removed.

In making rubber boots and shoes, clay molds were first used. The liquid rubber was poured over the molds, and when dry the molds were shaken out and there was the rubber boot! Vulcanized rubber was a great discovery. The process was that of combining sulphur with the rubber and heating them in a certain way which produced a very permanent and durable fabric. Rubber cements were made by combining rubber with naphtha and other substances to make a strong, sticking glue. Each year saw some new improvement in the process of making rubber, until now there seems to be no end to the things that can be made of it.

## Pawpaw Necklaces

Most attractive necklaces can be made from the seeds of the pawpaw. Wash and dry them carefully. When the flat, glossy brown seeds are thoroughly dry they should be pierced with an exceedingly small awl and made ready for stringing. Care must be taken in piercing them to avoid splitting the seeds.

They may be strung in various combinations, but look best when used with the tubular glass beads that may be purchased in different colors for a small sum at any fancy work counter. These glass beads are about half an inch long and separate the pawpaw seeds nicely. Red glass beads look well with the bright brown of the seeds and yellow is most effective, while a rather dull pink also blends agreeably. You will find that these necklaces are very easy to make.

## When Bobby Raised a Regiment

When Robert saw the postman waving a letter and carrying a small package, he thought that Grandma had sent him another box of cookies, so he rushed to the door, but although the package was for him, it was not directed in Grandma's handwriting. Robert cut the string, removed the wrapper and opened the little square box, to find it full of beans. The letter and package were from Uncle Charles, who was the owner of a large farm up in Maine, and this is what he wrote:

My Dear Bob,  
I am sending you a handful of beans. Plant them carefully after you have prepared the ground, properly and I hope you will raise a "regiment." I shall be anxious to hear how you succeed. Yours for success,  
UNCLE CHARLIE.

Father laughed when he saw the beans and told Bobby to go ahead, for the country needed good farmers and it was just the time for him to start experimenting. The next day was Saturday, and as Father had a half-holiday, he showed Bobby how to turn the earth over in the sunny part of the yard in which they had chosen to plant the beans. It was hard work to turn the tough sods over and get the earth loose from them, but Bobby worked faithfully until, Father said:

"We will leave it until next Saturday and let the sun do some of the work. Another Saturday came and for some hours, under Father's direction, Bobby turned the warm, moist earth over, picked out rocks and made a fine smooth place with rake and hoe.

"Now we will make a little furrow or drill about 2 inches deep, and drop our beans into their places. As soon as the little plants come up they will begin to grow rapidly from day to day."

Bobby now carefully dropped one bean after another, placing them two inches apart. There were two long rows when the beans in the box had all been planted.

"I suppose I shan't have to buy any beans next year," remarked Mother when Bobby and Father returned to the house.

"I only hope that that prospective 'regiment' will feed and clothe itself," said Father. "Regiments demand so much that I am quite concerned as to where this experiment will lead us."

Bobby listened and sighed.

"It's such a long time to wait," he said.

"You will find plenty to do," said Mother, "for if you want a full harvest, you must water and hoe and weed, and the time will soon go."

Time has a way of slipping by when people are busy and happy and it seemed but a very short time before there were little green sprouts breaking the earth and soon two leaves, each bearing a part of a bean, had pushed up into the sunlight. Bobby spent much time admiring the rows of sturdy plants. Each day saw them grow until there were buds and then many, many blossoms on the sturdy clumps. Bees buzzed over the bean garden and yellow, white, brown and blue butterflies delighted to hover over the long green rows. Summer passed and September came, bringing with it the waving plumes of yellow golden rod and branching stalks of blue fall asters, and one day a flaming branch on the

big maple tree proclaimed that October had come.

Bobby felt very proud when he investigated the dried bean pods, for they were crowded with fat, shiny beans; the harvest was a bounteous one, considering the small space planted.

"Next Saturday," said Father, "we will pull your beans and stack them in the attic. The first real rainy day we will shell them."

The beans were pulled and stacked in the big attic to dry. It was two weeks before a real rain came, but at last one Friday night it began to rain in earnest and Mother told Bobby that he might ask three boys to spend the next afternoon and help shell the beans.

"We will give you each a basket and the one who shells the most will get a prize. I shall have a special supper in honor of the regiment which is about to be mustered in."

Saturday was as rainy as one could wish and promptly at 2 o'clock Henry and Albert and John came in, glistening and dripping in their rubber coats and hats. Four merry lads whistled and worked, shelling quite as earnestly as if a real regiment were being formed. Shelling beans is slow work but at 5 o'clock a shout announced that the last bean was out of its pod and Albert had won the prize, which was a cunningly wrought set of soldier's whose helmets and epaulettes were of scarlet. At 5:30 mother called the workers to supper. At each plate, set in a tiny wooden base, was a large bean with the eye facing toward the edge of the table. Bobby was the first to exclaim:

"Now I know what Uncle Charlie meant by telling me he hoped I'd raise a regiment. Just see the soldier on this bean. Sure enough the eye of each bean made a very perfect picture of a soldier, helmet, straight shoulders and all."

"Yes," said Father, "that variety of bean is commonly called the 'soldier bean' because of its peculiarly shaped eye."

## My Tavern

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor I know the very nicest game that we boys often play. And sometimes we let Janet come, and also little May.

It is a game of long ago, and we pretend it all, you know.

I am a tavern keeper in a tavern brown and green; "Sign of the Cherry" is the name. Above the door it's seen.

My door yard is so nice and bright With buttercups and daisies white.

I see a cloud of dust approach. It's Dick upon a broom; Oho, I mean, a prancing steed, and he desires a room.

I bid him climb the rough brown stair And take his choice of rooms up there.

Then soon there comes a handsome coach and coachman all so fine. Grand ladies riding in it state, they'd like to stop and dine.

It is a wheelbarrow, you say? The ladies are Janet and May.

Dick drops them down refreshments, for he's upstairs, you see. Oh, I forgot to tell you that my tavern is a tree.

And in the branches overhead Are cherries, sweet and ripe and red.

## A Visit to Rabbit Land

When the two little bunnies started to correspond with their wild cousins in the woods, they had no notion that it would result in a very interesting adventure. This, however, was the case. When Jean came to bring their breakfast, on the day Poppy sent her letter by kind Mr. Sparrow, they told her, in Rabbit language, just what they wanted to do. You will know by this that Jean loved animals very much, and had learned to understand them. She quickly translated what the bunnies had to say into English, and agreed to go with them the very next day to Fern Woods.

That night Poppy's letter was read in Wild Rabbit Land, making every little bunny leap all over the grove with joy.

"They're coming, they're coming, our dear cousins are coming, and their nice little mistress Jean," each little bunny exclaimed in turn.

"By the way," Swiftly inquired, with a very wise look, "how do you all feel about Peter?" Of course, he went on, "I don't wish to be prejudiced, simply because he happens to be a dog and not a rabbit, but the fact is I am not sure that I want to make his acquaintance."

This remark made all the little bunnies feel very serious indeed, but White Spot, who was the scribe of Rabbit Land, spoke up in a very decided voice. "Jean has taught him to understand rabbits perfectly, and our cousins Buttercup and Poppy think him very nice. I am sure we shall all feel quite at home with him."

This long speech from White Spot settled the question, and for once even Swiftly was rebuffed, and Rabbit Land proceeded to spend the night in joyous anticipation of the promised visit.

The next afternoon, as Swiftly sat by a tree at the end of the wood, he saw something bright and shining coming toward him. Could it be Jean? Yes it must be she, for the two little bunnies ran by her side, and Peter, looking serious and important, walked a few paces behind. Without waiting for another glance, Swiftly dashed through the woods calling the glad news as he went. Eagerly the wild rabbits scampered to the grove.

"They will be here presently, and I expect each one of you to do credit to Fern Woods," said Swiftly, looking rather sternly at one little bunny, who was inclined to giggle at the least provocation. All promised to be on their best behavior, and just at that moment Buttercup and Poppy leaped joyfully into the circle, followed by Jean and Peter. What a delightful meeting it was! All the wild rabbits wanted to sit by Jean, while White Spot explained the customs of Rabbit Land.

Swiftly drew Buttercup and Poppy to one side and whispered, "You are quite right, she is a nice little mistress."

Never had Peter felt so important, for of course Jean was his mistress too. As for the two little tame bunnies, who were responsible for this adventure, what a jolly time they had, and how interested they were in all their wild cousins had to show them!

The Woodland Folk

Mrs. Beech-Tree wanted an errand done, and that quite quickly. She had just got into her lovely brown autumn dress, and every time she wore it the little beech leaves knew there was going to be fun. The little beech

leaves wore brown crackly dresses too. Mrs. Beech-Tree stood in the middle of a little wood, and round her were poplars, and wild cherry trees, and a big oak. The little beech leaves and the little oak leaves were great friends, and in the quiet evening they whispered lovely secrets. People going through the wood would say, "Doesn't the wind in the trees sound beautiful?" and the little leaves would laugh with joy to think their secrets had not been overheard.

The wild cherry would often listen attentively, but only heard low murmurings. The wild cherry was the particular friend of the birds, though, and knew lots of things, because it got its news direct from many parts of the world. It was a very broad-minded tree, and used to think the whispering secrets sounded like water going over a mossy stone. Today it saw Mrs. Beech-Tree in her brown dress, and waved a friendly arm to her. Mrs. Beech-Tree signaled all the little beech leaves to be quiet for just a minute while she spoke to the cherry tree, but it was dancing in the autumn wind and did not hear, so she turned to the oak.

"Am I right in thinking it is time you gave your party?" Mr. Oak inquired.

"You certainly are," Mrs. Beech-Tree replied, "and I want a messenger to take the invitations as quickly as possible."

"Why not send them by the wood-pigeon?" questioned Mr. Oak, wishing to help.

"Ah! of course that is the thing to do," explained Mrs. Beech-Tree. So the wood-pigeon took the invitations round, and the squirrel family and John Dormouse went together, and the little mice left the cherry stones they had collected, and many others who had not been invited, for the news soon went round that the beech-woods were ripe, and every one was kindly welcomed by Mrs. Beech-Tree.

The little leaves sang and danced until the stars peeped out, and for days after you could see the guests returning, and taking away what they could not eat.

In case you do not know, I had better tell you that the little woodland folk have a very good time indeed. After the party given by Mrs. Beech-Tree, Mr. Oak comes next, and he is a very generous friend and gives acorns liberally. There are many small parties—the Hazelnut family, who live in the green house by the hedge, and jolly Mr. Walnut, who lives alone, and many others follow in rapid succession. Then Mrs. Mountain Ash gives a very select one, and generally has everything crimson and scarlet, which looks very pretty indeed. Mrs. Mountain Ash likes everything to blend, as she calls it.

"The Sycamore family are very artistic, and their eatables are all wrapped up in little green parcels, cut out to represent wings. Mr. Horse Chestnut gives toys—glossy brown balls in great quantities. Did you know that the little people of the woods had so much provided for them?"

And you simply have no notion of the number of concerts that are held. The birds whistle and sing, and the thistle sends up little white balloons, and the young foxgloves play soldiers, and they open up they go pop. The concerts generally are given before the parties start, so as not to overlap.

Another thing that is looked forward to is the time Mr. Wind calls for the leaves. Such a chorus of "goodbyes" you never did hear, as they start away.

## City Campers

Uncle Billy, who is surely the kindest and most boyish uncle in all the world, arrived one day from New York. Being a very busy editor, his visit would have to be shorter than usual, too short to permit of that trip to the wilderness that had been long talked about. For Uncle Billy was as enthusiastic over camping as any boy in the country and had run rapids and blazed trails ever since he could remember.

Patsy's home is on the bank of a great river only two miles above a great city, only there are so many trees and fields between that one would never suspect the proximity of houses and street cars and policemen. The river in front of the house is half filled with logs and quite empty of boats.

"Why not camp over night on the point below here?" proposed Daddy. "Bully plan!" shouted Uncle Billy, and Patsy and Dicky, her playmate, clapped their hands.

So the canoe was packed with the camp-kit, blankets, grub and other necessary duff, just as though it were going on a long cruise; the campers dressed in their woods clothes; Laddie was told to lie down in the center; good-byes were called and the expedition was off. Uncle Billy smiled happily over the feel of a paddle in his hands again and sniffed at the damp river smells, and you know he was remembering the crowded city streets that he had just left. "Isn't this bully?" he would exclaim every little while, and Laddie would always answer him with a wag and a whine.

Strange to say, instead of going further away from town the party paddled a mile nearer it. Here there was a beautiful wooded point, two uninhabited islands and a fine bit of rapid—quite an ideal camp site. The tent was pitched late in the afternoon, a fireplace built of stones, and every one rushed for firewood. Presently the pot was steaming, the aluminum plates and cups were gleaming in the rays of the setting sun, everything was as neat and cozy and "campy" as anyone could wish.

Dicky had never "slept out" before, so Patsy had many things to show him, from unrolling the blankets to pegging down the tent. Uncle Billy did the cooking with his old skill, but had to leave the fire very so often to stand and gaze out across the rushing water, the tree-covered islands, to where the sunset was dyeing sky and river a hundred glorious colors.

"What a wonderful view!" he finally said to Patsy. "And to think that just around that bend you can see the chimneys and towers of the city! That thought seems somehow to make it all the more interesting. Everybody could go camping if he had a wilderness like this within a mile or two of his office. In New York now you must travel a long way before you can find such a place."

"But of course there are no porcupines or rabbits about here," answered Patsy, "and half the fun in camping is wondering what you are going to see next. Still this is great fun, isn't it, Dicky?"

After supper the blankets were spread out beside the fire and Uncle Billy prepared himself for the volley of questions that he knew would be coming his way. Almost everything was discussed, from beavers to stars, from fossils to redskins, and it really seemed as though Uncle Billy was a walking encyclopedia. At last it was time to roll into the blankets, while the flickering flames made dancing shadows on the canvas walls. Laddie curled up at their feet, sighing deeply with contentment.

Next morning the camp was awake with the sun and all took a dip. Then after breakfast there was an exploring party to the islands. Trees and bush and vines were matted to the water's edge and it looked as though no one had ever set foot there before. The crevices in the rocks held old buried treasures. One thought of Captain Kidd and Robinson Crusoe, and quite forgot that there was a city just below. Laddie thrust his nose into every nook, sniffing and snorting eagerly, while Dicky could see no reason at all for not staying on the islands a fortnight at least. Uncle Billy got more covered with dirt and twigs than Laddie, so that if one of his office staff could have seen him he would never have recognized him as the Big Editor.

On the way back to the mainland the canoe was headed into the wildest part of the rapid. The wave tips splattered over the gunwales and one had to hold tight to keep his place. Uncle Billy was smiling broadly with the fun of it and no doubt saying "Bully—bully!" under his breath.

One more meal was cooked on the open fire, and then packing up commenced and the party turned homeward.

"My, but it was fun," declared Dicky. "I hope we will do it again some day. I would like to learn to be a real camper, cook and chop and pitch tent and everything."

"It was worth coming all the way from New York for," said Uncle Billy. "Think of having such a good outdoor time just beyond the city limits! It was simply bully!"

## A Butterfly

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor Butterfly, butterfly, Do you mind your name? Some one said it wrong at first, So we do the same.

I have watched you in the field, Flitting here and there; Dainty tinted, happy sprite Fluttering everywhere;

So I know you cannot be What those words imply. I would call you what you are— Yellow flutterer by!



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

TEXTILE INDUSTRY  
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Suggestion Has Been Made That Conference Be Arranged With Object of Solution of Problems Confronting Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HEADFORD, England—In view of the deplorable state of the textile industry and the grave financial difficulties in which many firms have been placed on account of the slump in values, the suggestion was recently made that a conference should be arranged with the object of finding a solution to the problems which are confronting all sections of the industry. It was suggested that Sir Charles Sykes, Member of Parliament for Huddersfield, should convene the conference and preside over its deliberations.

In proposing that Sir Charles should undertake this duty, the promoters of the scheme pointed out that he had a long experience of the trade at home and abroad, and that during the war he obtained an intimate knowledge of organization in his capacity as director of wool textile production. He was responsible for clothing the British forces and the troops of some of the allied countries, and he was prominently identified with the government's standard clothing scheme. Subsequently, he spent some time in studying conditions on the continent, and at one time he strongly advocated a system of barter between nations as a means of overcoming the difficulties created by the demoralized exchanges of Europe.

Full Representation Desired  
The proposal to hold a conference, however, has not been favorably received by Sir Charles Sykes. The idea was that all sections of the industry, from wool importers and brokers to retail tailors, should be represented, and that an effort should be made to evolve a mutually satisfactory scheme under which business might be conducted during the period of depression and unsettled financial conditions.

Sir Charles has replied to the invitation by saying it is probable that the conference could do anything more than is already being done by the manufacturers who are, in individual cases, making concessions to the limit of their ability. He answers his own question by expressing the opinion that conferences cannot solve the present difficulties of the trade, and that the only sound course to pursue is for each firm to fight its own battles, face its own difficulties, and by adaptability and enterprise work out its own salvation. New trading methods and the undertaking of risks not contemplated in the past are necessary, so as to divert the lessened world demand on to British goods.

Ordinary Methods Wanted  
This represents the opinion of a considerable section of the industry. As a matter of fact, most traders are getting tired of conferences and schemes, especially those which require government backing and, therefore, a certain amount of state control and supervision. It is felt that it is to be conducted under anything approaching normal conditions, the ordinary methods of business management must prevail, and many assert that schemes for the stabilization of the market tend only to defer the evil day.

Many of the large exporting houses are now giving credit to their foreign customers, each case being considered on its merits and in the light of former dealings. One reason why Germany is such a formidable competitor in the world's markets is that German firms are prepared to do business, often with long credits, without any government guarantee, and it is contended that British firms will have to face the facts as they are today, and be prepared to take risks which would not have been considered before the war.

**PUBLIC UTILITY POWER**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Geological Survey reports that during July, 1921, the public utility power plants in the United States produced 3,397,976 kilowatt-hours of electricity. Of this amount, 2,043,197 kilowatt-hours were produced by fuels and 1,354,779 by water power. The combustion of 2,453,440 tons of coal, 1,029,251 barrels of fuel oil, and 1,916,781 cubic feet of natural gas was required in the production of the above amount of electricity.

**SYDNEY'S COMMERCE CHAMBER**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office  
SYDNEY, New South Wales—Sydney's Chamber of Commerce is strengthening its influence and membership and opening up new avenues of usefulness. It has now 1500 members, including 156 firms and public companies, and 26 country chambers of commerce.

**CHICAGO WOOL RECEIPTS**  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Wool receipts for the week ended August 27 amounted to 1,321,000 pounds, against 1,113,000 a year ago, making a total for the year of 43,322,000, against 39,319,000. Shipments total 3,831,000, against 3,440,000, making total of 39,493,000, against 39,759,000. Demand continues good for the better grades, but poorer for low grades. There were 3,000,000 pounds of Texas wool sold recently in San Angelo at 16 cents to 22 cents. Pargo, North Dakota, reports 619,000 of 77.7-000 pounds stored there sold at an average net return to the grower of 13 cents.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

According to the report of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission for the second quarter of 1921, the largest railroads in the United States are making efforts to improve the conditions of their track and rolling stock. The line took on 43,427 additional employees during this period, and 37,301 were section hands. Men employed in construction gangs and on work trains accounted for 4294 of the increase.

Cable advices to the United States Department of Commerce declared that from October 1 Belgian cotton spinning mills will operate on one-half time instead of one-third time, as has been the case since the beginning of the year. Substantial reductions have been made in the stock of raw cotton on hand, the cablegram declared.

Of the 123 blast furnaces in the Pittsburgh district, which includes Youngstown, 33 are now operating. This compares with an operating ratio of only 15 per cent a fortnight ago. The American Steel & Wire Company is now operating 40 per cent capacity, the highest in some time.

It is reported that several Chicago society women, headed by Mrs. Frederick D. Countess, wife of former President Countess, of the Chicago Stock Exchange, who is resident managing partner of J. B. Chapin & Co., have organized the first women's investment company, with offices in La Salle Street, Chicago, to deal in high-grade securities.

LARGEST VESSEL  
IS NEARLY READY

Giant Steamer for White Star Line Coming at Time When Huge Boats Are Passing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—While the days for building huge floating palaces for Atlantic service have gone by, there still remain under construction the former German liner *Bismarck*, which is the largest vessel in the world. She is now nearing completion for the White Star Line, and will take her place in the mail and passenger service between Southampton and New York next spring. This ship is slightly larger than the American liner *Leviathan*, which is at present laid up by the United States Shipping Board, her tonnage being 56,000 tons.

The average length of the vessel is 365 feet, with a beam of over 100 feet. The height from keel to boat deck is 102 feet. Her turbine engines are of 100,000-horsepower, estimated to give her an average speed of 23 knots. The White Star Company are renaming her the *Majestic*, and the vessel is built for oil fuel, and will carry sufficient for a round trip, said to be over 5000 tons.

Accommodation is provided for 4000 passengers in three classes. The latest installation of fire device and alarms will indicate automatically to the officer in charge the fact that a certain temperature in any compartment is exceeded. Three wireless stations are provided on board, the largest of which will be capable of maintaining permanent connection with both continents during the whole of the voyage. The provision for the comfort of the first-class passengers is the last word in luxury, there being three great public halls on the promenade deck, namely the lounge, the palm court and the restaurant.

CHINA'S NEED FOR  
TELEPHONE LINES

NEW YORK, New York—"With full realization that little progress will be made in the unification of their country until it adopts modern methods of internal communication, the business men of northern China have started agitation to link up all their principal cities by telephone toll lines," declared Clark H. Minor, former manager of the China Electric Company of Peking.

Work has already begun on a long distance line between Shanghai and Peking that will connect with the toll system now in operation between the northern capital and Tientsin, he said. At latter line, which has the distinction of being the only inter-city cable now existent in China, is only 100 miles long. The new artery of communication probably will be completed late this year. It will cost about \$500,000.

**FINANCIAL CREDITS**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—United States Secretary of the Treasury Mellon expressed the opinion that no great amount of government funds will be necessary for financing of agricultural credit needs under provisions of the Agricultural Credits Act. The fact that the United States War Finance Corporation has announced its readiness to advance loans it was said, will probably serve as an incentive to the banks to meet the farmers' requirements without disbursement of any large sum of government funds.

**AUSTRALIAN BUTTER MARKET**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office  
BRISBANE, Queensland—Butter circles in Australia are optimistic, as they recognize that prospects for the new season are very favorable owing to the recent dry period in England which has resulted in a run on the British Government's stocks of stored butter. This will reduce the loss expected to have been made by the importing authorities on the large purchases of butter made from Australia and New Zealand. Cheese prices in Queensland and Victoria have dropped, but it is believed that they have now reached bed-rock.

TURN IN BUSINESS  
AIDS SALMON TRADE

Hold Over From Last Year Relieves the Short Pack This Season and Yields Better Prices as Demand Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The manner in which a business condition which at the time seems unfavorable often works out for the best interests of all concerned is being well exemplified this year in the situation in which the salmon packers find themselves. The Alaskan and British Columbia pack of salmon this year is barely 50 per cent of the normal, while that of the Washington and Oregon packers is only about 75 per cent of the normal, due both to small runs of fish and to the 10-days fishermen's strike at the beginning of the season, which prevented the packers from preparing for a full season's work. For these reasons, the packers and brokers, foreseeing the short pack early this season, felt that the industry was in for a bad year with the probability of at least several failures among the packers.

As the pack comes to market, however, it develops that the tightness of money last fall, which prevented many of the packers from making needed improvements, also forced the packers to hold over large stocks of "pinks" and "chums" from the 1920 pack, since the consumers refused to buy in the usually large quantities. Now, the packers find themselves with these stocks on hand with which to make up the deficit in the 1921 pack, and they also find that the demand is brisk at somewhat better prices than last year's and, in most cases, even better than they hoped to get for this year's pack.

This coming together of several conditions, each of which seemed to be bad for the industry, in reality leaves it in better condition than it was at the beginning of the year, with excellent prospects for the sale of virtually every case of salmon held over from last year, as well as all of this year's pack. The conspicuous improvement in demand was felt at the end of August, a very unusual condition, indeed, as this is the time of the return of the salmon fishing fleets from northern waters, bringing back the annual pack, and also bringing down the prices by the sudden influx of supply to the market.

The total pack of 1920 amounted to 4,359,000 cases, while this year's total pack will be about 2,250,000 cases, and it is remembered that the 1920 pack was smaller than either the 1918 or 1919 packs. Western Alaska will contribute about 1,200,000 cases of this year's total.

LONDON SILVER  
MARKET REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Business in the silver market has been more active recently, and prices have ruled higher. The American exchange has been in favor of sales from that quarter, but a rather keen demand for silver here coincided with the Labor Day holiday in America, and following no offer of supplies therefrom, silver reached 38 1/2 for cash and 38 1/2 for forward delivery. China has been idle, but India has again been a buyer, both in this market and it is believed, elsewhere, states Samuel Montagu & Co. The demand for prompt delivery, however, was accentuated by a fair amount of bear covering; in fact, so urgent were the requirements on this account that in some cases a premium over the spot quotation was paid for silver, delivery of which was required in less than one week.

The stock in Shanghai recently consisted of about 27,900,000 ounces in specie, \$26,000,000 and 1350 silver bars, while quotations on bar silver per ounce standard was about 38s. 7d.

## WORLD WHEAT PROSPECTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Prospects for the world's wheat supply, while not so satisfactory as was expected during the first part of the current season, show at the present time no cause for alarm. Estimates of the quantity of wheat harvested in 20 countries including the United States, for 1921, total 2,461,430,000 bushels, compared with 2,334,143,000 bushels harvested last year, according to data compiled by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture.

**AUSTRALIAN GLASS WORKS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office  
MELBOURNE, Victoria—With works in five states of the Commonwealth the Australian Glass Manufacturers Company, Ltd., is issuing 175,000 shares of 21 each, carrying an accumulated preference dividend of 9 per cent. This new capital has been rendered necessary by the expansion of the company. In 1919 the net profits were \$20,309, but this year, modern plant having been installed, profits are shown as \$65,534.

**SILK INDUSTRY IMPROVEMENT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The silk industry has worked out of a period of depression and up to a basis equivalent to that of pre-war days, according to a review of the American silk industry by Ramsay Peugnet of the Silk Association of America. In a mid-year report just issued. All silk firms, he says, report an increase in yardage over 1920.

RAILS FEATURE  
NEW YORK MARKET

Reactionary Tendency of Early Part of Last Week Was Followed by Upward Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—Reaction followed by buoyancy characterized the stock market last week. The reactionary tendency, signs of which began to appear toward the close of the half session September 17, continued for the first half of the week, but the last few days saw a general recovery and prices again tended upward.

The strength of the latter part of the week was under the leadership of the railroad shares, the good reception accorded the car trust certificates issued by the United States Railroad Administration being in a large measure responsible. The average price of 20 railroad stocks advanced from 73.39 September 16 to 74.69 September 23, the upturns of the latter part of the week more than balancing the previous losses. The industrial average, which had been slightly down the week, moving from 70.95 September 16 to 70.90 September 23, while copper averaged 25.39 at the close of the week, compared with 25.52 September 16.

A declining money rate and plethora of loanable funds are two of the constructive factors in the present situation, while other encouragement to an upward movement are found in the prospects of more favorable taxation and relief to the railroads. The railroad report appearing as the week closed, which reflected strength in the stock market.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending September 23, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

	High	Low	Last
17,700 Ajax Rubber	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
11,800 Allied Chem	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
3,400 Allis Chalm	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
1,600 Am Agr Ch	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
1,200 Am Beet Sug	29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,200 Am Bosh	35	33 1/2	33 1/2
4,400 Am Can	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
2,700 Am Cigar	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
31,900 Am Int C	33 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
17,600 Am Loco	91	88	90 1/2
9,300 Am Smelt	37	35 1/2	35 1/2
3,500 Am Sul Phos	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
24,500 Am Sugar	62 1/2	61	62 1/2
19,500 Am Tel	108 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
36,300 Am Wool	75 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
10,800 Amex	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
39,800 Atl Gulf	28 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
288,400 Baldwin	90 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
15,200 Balt & Ohio	39 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
28,200 Bk Frisco	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
7,800 Burns Bros	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
11,400 Can Pac	114 1/2	111 1/2	114 1/2
7,700 Cent Lea	29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
15,600 Chandler	41 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
10,800 C R I & Pac	34 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
25,000 Con Textile	18 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
26,000 Corn Products	77 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
40,000 Corden	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
81,700 Du Pont	54 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
3,600 Cuban Am	13 1/2	13	13 1/2
12,100 Del L & W	111 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
19,500 End John	65 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
10,800 Gen Elec	121 1/2	119 1/2	121 1/2
117,500 Gen Electric	121 1/2	119 1/2	121 1/2
47,700 Gen Motor	104 1/2	99 1/2	104 1/2
10,800 Gen Ore pfd	78 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
11,400 Int Cons	2	2	2
10,000 Int Harvester	81	77 1/2	78 1/2
22,300 Int Paper	50 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
22,400 Kelly-Spring	42 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
165,000 K P & C	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
364,500 Mex Pet	115 1/2	98 1/2	103 1/2
8,500 Midvale	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
10,400 N Y Central	73 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
12,300 N Y C	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12,300 North Amer	40 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
11,500 North Am pfd	78 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
16,200 North Pacific	75 1/2	76	75 1/2
16,500 Pac St Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
49,500 Pan Pac	52 1/2	45 1/2	48 1/2
13,900 Pennsylvania	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
47,200 Reading	73 1/2	69 1/2	72 1/2
10,800 Rep	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
16,400 Royal Dutch	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
14,400 Sears Roebuck	69 1/2	67	67
19,900 Seneca	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
34,100 Sinclair	30 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
4,900 Sioux Sh	40 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
46,800 So Pacific	80 1/2	78 1/2	80 1/2
10,400 So Rail	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
138,200 Studebaker	77 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
165,000 Sun Ship	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
2,300 Un Fruit	110	106 1/2	107 1/2
84,200 U S Food Prods	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
25,800 U S Rubber	50	48 1/2	48 1/2
62,900 U S Steel	80 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
18,800 Vanadium	33 1/2	30	32

\*Ex-dividend. †Ex-stock dividend.

MUNICIPAL RAILWAY  
SUCCESS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—The latest financial statement of the London & Port Stanley Railway, the electric radial owned by the citizens of London and famed all over the Continent as an example of municipal ownership, has just been verified by the city auditor and published. It covers a period of 18 months and shows that the line had the most successful period in its history since it was taken over and elected in 1915. All operating and other charges were met, including interest charges, \$30,000 rental paid to the city council in cash; and in addition the citizens' equity in the property was increased by the retirement of \$55,000 in debentures, leaving a cash surplus of \$65,000. This surplus was more than double the return of any year-and-a-half period previously. The gross revenue totaled \$995,000, to which passenger traffic contributed \$418,000 and freight traffic \$577,000. Terminal services, including bathing facilities at the lake, made up the balance of \$140,000.

**DEHYDRATION IN AUSTRALIA**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office  
SYDNEY, New South Wales—Having studied dehydration in the United States, Mr. R. B. Randall is now advocating the extraction of surplus water from Australian fruit and vegetables made up for export. By thus reducing the weight and bulk of fruit by 80 per cent the grower could overcome the handicap of dear transport. A select committee of the Legislative Council recently inspected more than a score of samples prepared by Mr. Randall.

AUSTRALIAN-OWNED  
SHIPPING COMPANY

No Negotiations for the Sale of Commonwealth Government Line of Steamers, According to Prime Minister Hughes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—A series of reports in the nature of propaganda has lately been directed against the Australian government-owned line of steamers, so much so that W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, while in London attending the Imperial Conference, issued the following statement from Australia House:

"There is absolutely no foundation for the report that negotiations are proceeding for the sale of the Commonwealth government line of steamers. Reports to this effect have been circulated repeatedly, no doubt with the object of shaking the confidence of supporters and would-be supporters of the line, which is serving its purpose too well and making too good a headway to please some of our friends. As such propaganda does meet with some degree of success I repeat emphatically that there is no truth whatever in the statement. No proposal for its purchase has ever been put up and even if this were not the case, the line has proved of such great value to Australia and her trade that it would be absurd to consider for a moment the idea of parting with it.

"Apart, altogether from the advantages accruing from its influence upon freight rates, conditions of carriage, etc., it is still operating at a substantial profit and, if I am to judge by the statements of other shipowners as to the heavy losses they are incurring, our position today in this respect is almost unique. In any case, it certainly does not bear out the oft-repeated statement that a government cannot conduct such ventures as well and economically as private enterprise.

"The Commonwealth Line is not run with the object of ousting private enterprise, nor attempting to create a government monopoly, but merely to foster and assist in the advancement of Australian trade, to promote trade between Great Britain and the Commonwealth and to afford security that in all circumstances adequate means of transportation at reasonable cost and under equitable conditions will be provided for Australia's exports and imports.

"The line is here to stay, will continue to be conducted on these broad lines, and will, I predict, gradually expand and find its way to the front as one of the foremost and best conducted lines trading to Australia."

WAR FINANCE LOANS  
TO GRAIN GROWERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States War Finance Corporation has announced advances totaling \$15,000,000 to the Cooperative Grain Growers of Minnesota. The advances, according to officials, were first made, the corporation's enlarged powers authorizing the extension of credit upward of \$1,000,000 for agricultural and live-stock relief.

Four export loans totaling \$4,150,000 have been made by the War Finance Corporation. This includes \$2,000,000 to finance the exportation of cotton to foreign markets, \$1,000,000 to southern banking interests to assist in carrying cotton in domestic warehouses until it can be exported, and \$1,000,000 to another southern bank to aid in the shipment of cotton.

INDUSTRIES MORE  
ACTIVE IN ALABAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—Industries are resuming activity in Alabama with a consequent lessening of unemployment which for the past seven months has been prevalent throughout the state, especially about Birmingham and other districts dependent on development and industrial work rather than farming.

At Tuscaloosa, the Central Iron and Coal Company has started one of the furnaces and the Semet-Solvey Company has lighted up 40 of its 60 coke ovens.

Throughout the state iron makers have practically been cleaned out of the surplus which loomed so big in their economic calculations last year, and preparations for the resumption of work are everywhere apparent.

## BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Exchequer returns for the period April 1 to September 3 show:

Receipts	£385,870,267
Expenditure	£438,324,253
Corresponding period last year:	
Receipts	£520,553,138
Expenditure	£441,391,843

## CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold \$32,658,930 reserve in excess of local requirements. This is a decrease of \$21,966,310 from the previous week.

**UNITED FRUIT COMPANY**  
DIVIDEND NO. 99.  
A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on October 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1921.  
C. B. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

**WILD & STEVENS, INC.**  
PRINTERS' ROLLERS  
5 Purchase Street, Boston 8, Mass.

## DIVIDENDS

Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania, quarterly of 2%, payable September 30 to stock of September 29.

Cities Service, monthly of 1/4 of 1% in scrip on common and A and B preferred, and 1 1/4% in common stock scrip on common, all payable November 1 to holders of October 15.

Otis Elevator, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred and 2% on common, payable October 15 to stock of September 30.

Tecumseh Mills, quarterly of 1 1/4%, payable October 1 on stock of September 20.

Cornell Mills, quarterly of 2% and extra of 1%, payable October 1 to holders of September 20.

Acadia Mills, quarterly of \$2, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Monomac Spinning, quarterly of \$1, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Arlington Mills, quarterly of \$2 on common, payable October 1 to stock of September 30.

Air Reduction, quarterly of \$1 on common, payable October 15 to stock of September 30.

American Screw, quarterly of 1 1/4%, payable October 1 to stock of September 22.

RATES IN WORLD  
MONEY CENTERS

Bank of England Is Expected to Follow Drop in Rediscount Charge by New York Bank

NEW YORK, New York—Since the New York Federal Reserve Bank has lowered its rediscount rate from 5 1/2 per cent to 5, and Boston has followed, there is a natural disposition to watch for further evidences of the easing money conditions in the form of reductions in other centers, particularly



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**CLEAN CLOTHES CLEAN**  
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 Places the Fall Styles  
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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## ANOTHER ART JOURNEY

## The Dulwich Gallery

Londoners have an affection for the Dulwich Gallery—the gallery in a garden—officially known as "The Gallery of the Dulwich Society." It is the gallery of the Dulwich Society, which was founded in 1805 by Edward Allston, an actor and theatrical manager who flourished in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. He founded Dulwich College and bequeathed to that institution a few bad pictures, which he thought were good. The next gift was from another actor, who combined acting with bookkeeping, one William Gifford. Then came the bequest of Mr. Francis Bourgeois (1765-1811), and next Joseph Deshayes (1745-1807). Deshayes, in 1799, published a plan for the establishment of a National Gallery in London. The plan left open deaf ears, but from the idea came the foundation of the Dulwich Gallery in 1816, 18 years before the acquisition of the Angerstein collection made a National Gallery possible. The building in Trafalgar Square was not opened until 1825, 24 years after the completion of the Dulwich Gallery.

The Dulwich Gallery has grown gradually. New rooms have been added at intervals. Bequest has followed bequest. The very latest is a drawing by F. H. Townsend, art editor of Punch, who was an old Dulwich boy. But the gallery is almost entirely composed of Old Masters, many of them second rate, a few superb.

As the earliest public collection of Old Masters in England, many memories cluster around the Dulwich Galleries. Painters, poets and critics of a former day gathered in inspiration there. Hazlitt writes comments on several of the pictures, which are included in his "Critical Essays on Art." In 1850 it rivaled the National Gallery. Charles Kingsley takes Alton Locke first, not to the National Gallery, but to Dulwich, where there are, he says, "much better pictures." In those days Murillo was the fashion. In 1844, Ruskin, writing to Dean Liddell, says: "I have never entered the Dulwich Gallery for 14 years without seeing at least three copies before the Murillo. I have never seen one before the Paul Veronese." Ruskin was often at the Dulwich Gallery, which was an easy walk from Herne Hill where he lived. In the first volume of "Modern Painters," he drew largely upon these pictures for examples. Turner visited the Gallery and introduced the famous Dulwich Waterman into his picture called "Waterman Painting." Here, too, Browning acquired his first love for pictures. It was a longish, pleasant walk into the country from his home in Camberwell. "I do so love that gallery," he wrote to E. B. in 1846, "having been used to go there when a child." He tells how he sat for half an hour at a time before "the wonderful Rembrandt of 'Jacob's Vision,' the triumphant three Murillos, and two Guido's." Probably Browning outgrew the Guidos. His taste in pictures was literary rather than artistic. It was Browning who called it a "Gallery in a Garden," and it was George Eliot who found the "greenery even more pleasant than the Gallery."

Indeed, although I love pictures, I always delay before entering this "Gallery in a Garden," so pretty are the flowers, so fresh the greenery that well-nigh covers the building, so hoary and green with shrubs are the College buildings in this unspoiled suburb, a brief motor drive from London.

It is spick and span inside, with an air of wealth and propriety, for the Governors regard it as a trust, a kind of family inheritance that must be well cared for and kept beautiful. There are comfortable chairs, with art books upon the table; here you may sit as long as you like, and read, and dream, and looking up see your favorite picture, and smile.

There are many, many interesting old pictures, but the kindest critic could not call them first-rate. And there are half a dozen, perhaps a dozen, superb works. Four hang in one of the smaller rooms. They are "Philip IV of Spain," by Velasquez; "The Linley Sisters," by Gainsborough; and "Le Bel Champêtre," by "Fête Champêtre," by Watteau. I purpose discussing the first two, by Velasquez and Gainsborough.

This presentation of Philip IV is known as the "Frascati" portrait, because it was painted by Velasquez when he accompanied his Royal master to Frascati in the campaign of 1644. It is the liveliest, the most brilliant in color of all the portraits Velasquez painted of Philip IV. It would seem that Velasquez, relieved for a time from the monotonous atmosphere of the palace in Madrid, surrounded by the sights and sounds of a campaign, satisfied to see Philip garbed, not in the black of Court etiquette, but in the comfortable uniform of Commander-in-Chief, "let himself go," and gave forth his innate color sense expressed in the rose-red doublet with the silver embroidery.

For years students of Velasquez have visited the Dulwich Gallery to see this glorious Velasquez, faultless in its execution, a certain hardness in the left hand. Evidently Velasquez felt that in painting this portrait he needed all the light obtainable. We find this supported by a statement in the Spanish records. "Before the sitting began the carpenter, Pedro Calvo, was ordered to put a new window in the Court Painter's room. For a long time this picture hung in the palace at Madrid, but it found its way to Paris (no one knows how or why) before the middle of the eighteenth century. Eventually it came into the possession of Deshayes, one

of the founders of the Dulwich Gallery.

A few weeks ago art circles were excited by the news that another version of this Frascati portrait had been discovered at Vienna. It was brought to London, where I saw it at the gallery of Messrs. Thomas Agnew & Sons. I could perceive no difference between it and the Dulwich version. Efforts were made to have the two pictures placed side by side for comparison, but it was found to be impossible to arrange this interesting encounter. Many people visited the Agnew Gallery to see the rediscovered Vienna version, and the excitement increased when a Spanish expert announced that



Philip IV of Spain, by Velasquez, in the Dulwich Gallery

the Vienna portrait was the original, and the Dulwich picture a replica. At this juncture Mr. Henry Frick of New York bought the Vienna version by cable. It hangs now in the Fifth Avenue house in a place of honor. The Dulwich portrait also hangs in a place of honor. I have studied each many times. I reserve my opinion. Posterity must crack this nut.

Facing the "loneliness" Philip IV hangs the lovely "Linley Sisters," by Gainsborough. Beautiful is the picture, painted with the hovering brush, of which he had the secret: the dresses, the flowers, the feathery trees, the book of music, their slender hands and bright eyes are essential Gainsborough. Yet in looking at it I know not which appeals to me more, the art of Gainsborough, or the charm of the Linley family, who symbolize grace, sensitiveness, music and painting. Musicians themselves, various members of the family were painted by Gainsborough, Reynolds and Lawrence, but Gainsborough was their favorite, he and his love of music. He painted the father, Thomas Linley of Bath (1727-88), who was the son of a carpenter at Wells, but he drifted into music, having a great natural talent for it, became a singing-master in Bath, and afterward musical director at Drury Lane Theatre, London. He had a large family, a "nest of nightingales." "We are all geniuses here, sir," said one of them. There are four portraits of the Linley family by Gainsborough at Dulwich. So attached was he to the family that later he adopted a little boy, three years of age, because he "looked so like a Linley."

One of the two Linley girls in Gainsborough's Dulwich picture stands in the shade of which Gainsborough was so fond, the other sits. One is Elizabeth, the other Mary. They were trained for the concert room, and had a great success in oratorios and classical music in Bath and London. The music that Mary holds in her lap is a "Song of Spring," composed by her father, the words by Richard Tickell, a friend of Sheridan's, whom she married. Elizabeth married Sheridan, an adventurous story which is set down with spirit by Miss Black in her book, "The Linleys of Bath." The praises of Elizabeth have been sung by her great-grandson, Lord Dufferin.

There are many little flowers in the picture symbolizing the simple, unaffected beauty and gaiety of these girls.

There they repose in their last home in the Dulwich Gallery, smiling pensively across the room to where Philip IV stands, and it almost seems as if he had on his gayest dress in compliment to these bright, flower-like girls.

Q. R.

## TO BUY ROWAN COLLECTION

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Mrs. Ellis Rowan's paintings of birds and flowers in New Guinea and Australia will become the property of the Australian nation, if the federal parliament approves. Sir Joseph Cook, the acting Prime Minister, states that the Commonwealth Government has decided to recommend the purchase of the Rowan collection.

The beauty of Mrs. Rowan's paintings, their faithful attention to coloring and detail, and the innumerable difficulties faced by the Australian woman in the forest and marshes of Papua have interested an influential body of citizens in the project of preserving a unique record.

## GLASGOW GALLERY

## How It Originated and Developed

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The most considerable portion of the contents of the Glasgow Art Gallery are pictures gathered together by a former Town Councilor, Mr. Archibald McLellan, a coach-builder. This large-minded citizen desired to leave his collection for the benefit of his fellows, and appointed trustees in his will. But his affairs were such that the Town Council acquired the collection in 1856 for £44,500. The pictures

did much to further the art of portraiture in England and was the friend of Dr. Johnson. The portrait of Archibald, the third Duke of Argyll, is a picture of much historical interest and is of the period prior to Ramsay's "workshop" time, when his art was a pleasant and lucrative pursuit rather than a consuming passion.

The year 1744 brings us to the threshold of the native school of painting in David Allan, who worked until 1796. Three examples of his work are at Glasgow and show us that he recognized his limitations, confining himself to drawings of rural life and illustrations for Scottish songs and ballads. He lived to see art firmly established in Scotland, and contributed in no small degree a stimulating influence as master of the Trustees' Academy in Edinburgh. He was one of those whose precept had more weight than his example. The history of art is full of such small men with big and wide influence. He saw the rise of Raeburn, 1754-1825, bringing a new departure to Scottish portraiture. Raeburn's grasp of character was superior to that of Reynolds and Gainsborough, his two great contemporaries. In the Campbell bequest of 16 portraits can be seen the astonishing ease and definiteness of brushwork in portraying widely different character. The most wonderful of them all is the portrait of Mrs. William Urquhart. The thin paint, the light touch, the choice of pigment delicately fix for all time in a degree of excellence the fleeting charm and beauty of the sitter, making this portrait one of the greatest of its time.

The domestic picture introduced by Allan was not to come into its own until the arrival of David Wilkie, 1785-1841, who was valuable so long as his work was spontaneous and unambitious, but in later years he adopted the grand manner with fatal results. The Glasgow Gallery was poor in the best work of Wilkie until recently when his "Pitlessie Fair" was acquired. Landscape painting in Scotland did not receive at this time the attention which in England was given to it by the Norwich school and others outside it. And again we have to look to a painter in many ways disappointing who was destined to place landscape in a position to be seriously considered. This was Alexander Nasmyth (1750-1840). He is famous for his portrait of Robert Burns. As an architect and landscape gardener he was in much request, and his landscape painting cannot be considered as strong, but he is undoubtedly the father of the art in Scotland and many of his successors owed much to his advice. After this we find a large number of men turning their attention solely to landscape, W. L. Leitch, McCulloch, Sam Bough, James Docherty, Alexander Fraser, J. C. Winthorpe, showing us how different was the manner of the pursuit of the art from that in England, for while here most of the painters had direct influence upon each other, in Scotland they worked with greater independence.

## Landscape Painting in Scotland

Between 30 and 50 years later, that is, the latter half of the nineteenth century, saw two new movements in Scottish painting; one in the east the other in the west. In 1852 Robert Scott Lauder was head master at the academy in Edinburgh and it was due to his influence that the wealth and variety of color in Scottish landscape was to be realized, for hitherto no one had as yet arrived possessing the qualities necessary to portray this. The light about the eastern school, examples of which are very many in the Glasgow galleries, showing George Paul Chalmers (1836-1878), John Petrie (1839-1893), Colin Hunter (1841-1904) and many others to have been successful in transferring to canvas something of the glamour and riot of color of the Scottish landscape.

In the west an academy was formed in Glasgow in 1851 to try and pull together the shattered fragments of the failures of similar ventures in 1753 and 1821. But the scheme was too ambitious and not until 1861, when the corporation held its first exhibition in its own galleries, did anything of a staple nature take form. The annual exhibitions taking place under the auspices of the municipality aroused the younger artists of Glasgow to thought and the review of their position. They had in the permanent collection ample opportunity for the study of fine works from all the continental schools, and from this beginning the magnificently appointed Glasgow School of Art developed.

The year 1890 saw the Glasgow artists in open revolt against the conventional and the commonplace, thus becoming known as the Glasgow school. Of this brilliant group, D. Y. Cameron, J. E. Christie, David Gould, Sir James Guthrie, George Henry, E. A. Home, Sir John Lavery, J. Reid Murray, Macaulay Stevenson, T. Austen Brown, and Arthur Melville hailed for the most part from Edinburgh but identified themselves with the movement. The corporation is well off in their works, but it is curious that strictly speaking the Glasgow school cannot be said to now exist. It is in London that most of its members work and where their best pictures are to be seen. Nevertheless Glasgow is kind to her sons and is well ahead of any other British municipal gallery in the acquirement of work by living painters.

FRANK W. BENSON TO TEACH  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Frank W. Benson after a long period given over entirely to etching and painting is to teach again. He has agreed to take a class in painting this coming winter at the Rhode Island School of Design. Mr. Benson for many years taught at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The scholarly and accomplished Allan Ramsay (1713-1784) next attracts our attention by his fine portraits in the gallery at Glasgow. Ram-

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BETWEEN SEASONS  
IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Like a startled bird flying southward over the stillness of dun woods and fallow fields, comes the National Academy's announcement of arrangements for its winter exhibition, November 19 to December 1. This will be of some what shorter duration than usual, the closing date having been set early enough to permit the subsequent sending of works exhibited here to the



The Linley Sisters (Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell), by Gainsborough, in the Dulwich Gallery

Pennsylvania Academy and other art exhibitions throughout the country. And the hum of other approaching events is in the air—the art center inauguration in October, the opening of new exhibition galleries, the advent of recently acquired treasures from overseas. But of novelties actually on view, the slate is wiped almost clean. Summer shows have closed, autumn openings are still in the preparation stage. The Camera Club's periodical display of artistic photography is on, but that is essentially an affair for specialists.

Meanwhile, the galleries are garnering the summer's harvest of paintings from far afield—Provincetown, Gloucester, Old Lyme, New Hope, Woodstock in the Catskills, Taos among the mesas of New Mexico. Already at Daniel's are glimpsed certain meteorological water colors by John Marin, exotic racial types of the southwest by Robert Henri, landscapes under the deep reverie spell of Ernest Lawson, shore and seascapes as sensitively aloof from the obvious as the respective talents of William Glackens and Hayley Lever can make them. In addition to the comparative "regulars," one encounters some new names, and even an occasional new vision. Here, for example, is Edward Fisk whose synthetic manner of painting, without abstraction or any abrupt departure from the literal, contrives to mass and simplify the elements of a mountain woodland scene into a rather impressive compact of significant color-form.

FINE DELACROIX  
BOUGHT BY LOUVRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—The acquisition of the immense and magnificent "Sardanapalus" of Eugene Delacroix by the Louvre is rightly regarded as a considerable event in the art world of Paris. The Louvre is certainly enriched by this magnificent composition, which is a veritable masterpiece. Thirty years ago it was sold by a dealer for a sum ten times less than that paid today to the fortunate amateur who acquired it. It is apparently the settled way of the authorities to wait until a picture of exceptional value has become exceedingly expensive before purchasing it. The Louvre is not, however, poor in Delacroix. In the Salle des Etats, where it is now triumphantly installed, it has for neighbors the "Entrée des Croisés à Constantinople," and the "Virgile et Dante"—a work of his first youth—the "Noce de St. Louis," and a number of other tableaux which exhibit his remarkable sense of composition—it is not too much to say a sense of composition absolutely unrivaled in this genre of historical painting by any other painter—and his extraordinary command of harmonious colors.

Few paintings that have been bought for the Louvre in recent times have provoked so many warm appreciations. It does not matter to what

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school of art one's preferences run—it does not matter whether one is a classicist, or an extremist in modernism—it is impossible to regard this great tableau, so vibrant, so rich, so full, so perfectly arranged for all its exuberance of line and color, without intense admiration for the French master. There are now collected examples of the art of Delacroix from his earliest days to the days when his talent had reached its highest maturity. His decorative work is disseminated in neighboring edifices—in the Palais-Bourbon, in the Palais du Luxembourg, and in the Eglise Saint-Sulpice, where those vast mural paint-



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ings, "Heliore Chassée du Temple," and the "Lutte de Jacob avec l'Ange," are to be seen, and have inspired some of the most sympathetic pages of Anatole France.

On a couch on the summit of a pyramidal pile lies the Asiatic despot, immobile, disdainful, full of an implacable resolution. His eye is hard and cold above the long black beard, while he contemplates the furious tangle of personages below him. There is an extraordinary representation of tumultuous movement, and rarely has there been such a successful grouping of picturesque crowds. Certainly the scene is violent with its cascade of treasures, its slaves, its women, its inextinguishable confusion, but there is nothing repugnant, everything is rhythmic, and the barbaric subject is not of real consequence except as presenting the possibilities for harmonious drawing and coloring. Even those who rail most against the story-picture must acknowledge that the story here only serves as an occasion for untiring in all kinds of attitudes, vehemence and varied, figures that are essentially beautiful.

Delacroix knew how to transpire his themes into terms of arabesques and splendid pigment. He is certainly not a realist. He cares nothing for literal interpretations. What he is chiefly concerned in is composition. In some respects he reminds one of Rubens. Mr. Thiebault-Sisson is right to insist upon the mastery arrangement of color—the gradation of deep reds and of rose, to the creamy white of the flesh tones, and the crude white of the stuffs which Sardanapalus is wearing—the clear and somber notes in juxtaposition, the gray war horse, the bronze Negro. When Delacroix painted this work in 1827 he was only 29 years of age.

This Salle des Etats at the Louvre is devoted to French masterpieces as other salles are devoted to the masterpieces of the foreign countries. There are grouped in it now a large number of the chef-d'oeuvres of the nineteenth century—some of the best works of Ingres, of Couture, of Courbet, of Millet, of Corot, of Troyon, of Daubigny, of Manet, and although there are certainly examples of French art which are not entirely worthy of the supreme honor that is here rendered to them, on the whole this Salle des Etats as now constituted gives a remarkable idea of the giants of French painting of the last century.

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MALDEN ACQUIRES  
FOUR CLAUDES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Massachusetts.—The group of four landscapes by Claude Lorraine, the seventeenth century Italian landscape painter, which Prof. Arthur Pope of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, purchased in Rome last summer, have finally arrived in this country and have been hung in the library's new exhibition gallery where the public have been invited to inspect them.

The first knowledge that the trustees had concerning these paintings was in June last when in a letter made public at that time Professor Pope wrote to Mr. F. A. Shove, chairman of the library's art committee, a very interesting letter telling of their purchase from the Colonna family in Italy.

"I have really succeeded," wrote the professor, "in getting you a bargain—beyond what I had supposed possible at this date—and in the shape of real masterpieces which I think and hope will give you all a great deal of pleasure. I have bought for you from Contino, about whose collection I wrote to you in my earlier letter, a series of four landscapes by Claude Lorraine. I think the price paid, about \$250 apiece, is about the least you have paid for any picture in your library and these pictures will probably prove the finest and most important things you have. The pictures come from the Colonna family in Italy and have apparently been always together and were painted originally to go together as a group."

"They are said to be," concluded Prof. Pope, "among the drawings in Claude's 'Liber Veritatis' in the collection of drawings made after his various paintings formerly in the Duke of Devonshire Collection, but now I believe given by him to the British Museum. I shall try and look up the drawings of these pictures when I get to London."

The canvases are similar in subject and in size, measuring approximately 36"x48" and in pretty fair condition. While there is no immediate proof, at least one canvas if not all appear to have had one coat of varnish. The original canvases are rough in texture with a distinct pebbly grain but the paint is laid on very smoothly and shows no trace of surface brushwork so common in latter day paintings. There also does not seem to be any trace of either signature or date.

One sees little to choose between them as far as merit goes, they are so nearly alike. The subjects appear all taken from the same locality, which is probably in the environs of Rome. With slight variations in the composition, but in the same color scheme, they include a rich, luxuriant foreground of foliage bordered by trees on either side, a foot-path running lengthwise along which are pictured several peasant figures accompanied by donkeys, in the middle distance a castle or other stone structural design and further away a river winding itself out from the picture to the blue hills and mountains beyond, and above the most enchanting part of the whole, a beautiful, glowing, fathomless sky.

Notwithstanding the studied and formal composition, the result of a deliberately chosen point of view, these idealized and poetic landscapes are nevertheless beautiful and inspiring even to the modern eye. No present day art student could display greater keenness in observation than this great Italian master who spent long days and nights studying the scenery of the Roman Campagna.

The news of this art coup has traveled fast and already the trustees have received offers for one or more of the paintings, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, offering to make a generous exchange with something from their own collection. It is hoped that having fallen into possession of such a treasure the library will see fit to keep the group intact. Their ownership will enhance the prestige and importance of their already fine collection and will likewise be the means of attracting yearly to the Malden Library thousands of students, artists and art lovers who might not otherwise come.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Progress in a Bullock Cart

IT WOULD be a tolerably safe guess that the man in the street knew nothing of the Malabar coast until the Moplah rising of a few weeks ago. If he did know anything, it probably was that its great trading city, Calicut, gave its name to calico, calzeot as an Englishman of Tudor days would have called it. The history of the district may, however, be said to have been like the life of the wicked man, "full of trouble." It was in the seventh century that the Moplahs, one of the most fanatical of Muhammadan tribes, arrived from Arabia, and entered enthusiastically into commerce as it was then carried on. It was not, however, until seven centuries later that that illustrious groom, Pedro di Covilham, traveling in search of cinnamon, at the instigation of the King of Portugal, reached the city by way of Cairo and Aden, and brought the news thereof into Europe. That was in 1487, and just eleven years later Vasco da Gama anchored his ships before the town and endeavored to establish a factory, with the result that he was driven away by the Moplahs, whose ideas of commercial protection were of the crudest description. From that time on until "John Company" established its factory there, and English redcoats and English bayonets came to keep the peace, there probably was not a quiet year in Calicut. With such a record it is scarcely remarkable that the Moplahs should be giving trouble today.

As a matter of fact, the Moplahs even today are a bagatelle in the Indian racial hive. Of the 350,000,000 who inhabit the Indian Empire 1,000,000 alone are Moplahs. But this million has managed to be responsible for some twenty-six risings during the last seventy-five years. If it were not for the difficulties of the country, the Nilgiris and the Western Ghats drive their ridges and their wooded valleys to the gates of the capital, it would be easy enough, from a military point of view, to dispose of any rising. But with the bands of fanatical tribesmen, armed with shotguns and knives, issuing from the jungle when and where they choose, the problem before the commander of the British troops is not an easy one. Fortunately, perhaps, for him, the Moplahs, who have been described by Ghandi as the brothers of the Hindus, showed their return of affection very much after their kind. Centuries before they had incited the Hindus to burn da Gama's factory, for which attention da Gama, returning in his ships, had burned the Hindus out of the town. Now in spite of the protestations of Mahatma Ghandi and the brothers Ali, the Moplahs proceeded to plunder and kill the Hindus after the manner of the centuries.

What was behind the Moplah rising was the fanatical frenzy of the tribes, a frenzy expressed in a desire to rush on the machine guns and be killed in the act, as a sure way of reaching heaven. This fanaticism had been taken advantage of by the fakirs, who had filled the tribesmen with resentment against Great Britain for what they represented as its desertion and betrayal of the caliphate. It is true that probably no Moplah had ever heard of the caliphate, or even knew where Constantinople was, it was enough for the fakirs to appeal to their fanatical Muhammadanism, on the ground that Great Britain was the enemy of their religion, in order to bring about the rising. Thus the Moplahs became a pawn in the great net of political intrigue which has been spread over the East, in the weaving of which the Bolshevik has joined with the Muhammadan, the Muhammadan with the Hindu, and the Hindu with the Buddhist priest.

Prominent in this conspiracy are Lenine, in Moscow, and Mahatma Ghandi in Delhi. Ghandi is, indeed, the most dangerous of all conspirators, an entirely honest one. He is a self-sacrificing, clean-living man, who cannot be bribed, but he is also, unfortunately, living in a world which is absolutely of the past. Not altogether devoid of the instinct of self-advertisement, he rushes from city to city in India stirring up trouble of every description. The British raj, he tells his listeners, is a satanic power, and must be abolished at every cost. All the signs of progress indeed must be abolished, the railway and the lightning-post must give place to the golden age of the bullock cart and the kossid, and a man must seek salvation by plowing the earth with two pieces of stick like his forefathers. To arrive at this condition of progress, the boys are told to stop away from school, the lawyers to return their briefs, the merchants to pay their rupees into the fund for promoting swaraj or home rule, and the people themselves to burn their foreign-made clothes, for calico now comes from Lancashire rather than from Calicut. After an address of this nature, delivered with undoubtedly marvelous eloquence, Ghandi passes on his way. Then the fathers of the boys, seeing that they will fail in their examinations, drive them back to school; the lawyers rescue their briefs from their hiding places; the merchants forget their promises of subscriptions; and the common people, irritated beyond endurance by the native cloth, either go and buy new clothes, or produce those they had thoughtfully hidden away, when they burned those which were of no value to them. Thus non-cooperation has failed all along the line. The progress of Ghandi, the Secretary of State for India once said, might be likened to drawing your finger through the wet sand, and seeing the channel close behind it as you did so.

When Ghandi's agents came to the Malabar coast to endeavor to stop the massacres of the Hindus, the Moplahs merely smiled at them. And yet, with all these failures, the unquestionable honesty and earnestness of the man makes him a tremendous power with the common people. With the educated Indians he has, of course, no influence whatever. His efforts, worthy of all success, to break down caste, have incited the higher castes and the priests against him. Yet in spite of all this, and in spite of the failure of all his prophecies, he is still able to wield an extraordinary influence over the masses, with the result that though the government is perpetually turning a blind eye to his escapades, they will

probably one day be forced to arrest him because he has gone too far. If that day should ever come, there will perhaps be a temporary explosion, and then the agitation will die out. Thinking India is already preparing to take advantage of the Chelmsford-Montagu scheme, and to prove itself worthy of the confidence which has been imposed on it. The whole outlook of the British official is changed. He is becoming rapidly the adviser rather than the executive in his district, and his help is being sought and given with remarkable confidence on both sides. For thinking India knows that it is not ready for swaraj, and sees in swaraj, in any case, not a necessity for cutting the painter which binds the empire within the empire, but a necessity rather for becoming more completely one of the sister dominions of the Commonwealth.

### The Outlook Concerning Rents

VIEWED in its broader economic aspects, the problem of housing in the United States today affects particularly the wage earner and the family of small means or of a moderately low fixed income, more directly and seriously than it affects those able to own their homes, and those others to whom the outlay for rent does not represent so large a proportion of the monthly or yearly budget. In the war period, when the undertaking of large building projects was next to impossible, because of the difficulty in obtaining material, and also because of the excessively high cost of labor, the housing problem affected all similarly, simply because there was, in the principal cities of the east particularly, an absolute dearth of houses. But there has been a gradual readjustment. Today the actual shortage of houses is not acute. Conditions have improved in this respect because of a gradual shifting of population from the cities, where war-time activities were greatest, to the industrial-centers of the interior. Slight reductions in the cost of building material and labor have induced construction generally, and in some cities, as in New York particularly, specially enacted legislation has encouraged the investment of capital in apartment houses and private dwellings.

But the fact is established by a recent country-wide survey of housing conditions that, so far as the average wage earner, the man or woman who is paid by the day, week or month, and these, it may be said, represent the vast majority of families of small means, there has been little if any relief from the high rent schedules established during the war period. A careful estimate is declared to show, for the country as a whole, an average reduction in housing rents of 1 per cent. But when it is remembered that this almost inconsequential reduction is based on an average advance in rents since 1914 ranging from 81 per cent to 100 per cent, it will be realized that the relief to the wage earner is unappreciable. The only unanswerable explanation of the tremendous advance in rents has been the evident determination of owners of houses and apartments to charge "all the traffic would bear." It has been no excuse that the cost of replacement has increased, because in the matter of houses and apartments the problem of replacement does not enter as an ordinary or as a usual factor. Profiteering methods have been practiced where there has been no appreciable added outlay of capital or investment except advances in the cost of fuel, taxes, and upkeep. The complaint has not been against such increases in rent as would reasonably cover these higher fixed charges. The just grievance of the rent-payer is that he is still being asked to return to the owner of the paper title to the property which he occupies a fixed percentage upon a fictitious valuation based upon an inflated earning capacity determined by an emergency enforced by the selfishness and greed of combinations of profiteering speculators.

It is inconceivable that a remedy for present conditions will not be found, and that right soon, by those who are willing to view the problem fairly and unselfishly. Conditions which impose so great an injustice on so great a proportion of the population cannot continue indefinitely. It is undeniable that the plight of those of moderate means, of those who are finding it increasingly difficult to adjust the high cost of rents to a decreasing income, is rendered harder by the unprotesting submission, by those who do not feel the weight of the burden so acutely, to the unjust demands of owners and speculators. Unquestionably, the processes of adjustment in the matter of rents must begin at the top and work downward. Those who can pay the tribute exacted, but will not, should help to fight the battles of those who cannot, but must pay. The process need not be a long or a difficult one. It is as simple as it would prove effective. It cannot be denied that the present basis of rents, generally speaking, is falsely established and selfishly maintained. It has no defensible basis in the so-called law of supply and demand, except as a more or less fictitious demand is created and continued by those who unthinkingly, and more or less unprotestingly, lend themselves to a support of the crude devices of the profiteers.

### Border Liquor Traffic Again

WHEN Ontario, by an overwhelming majority, voted itself dry, last April, it was earnestly hoped by many that one of the immediate effects of this decision would be to put a stop to the illicit border traffic in liquor, which, since the passage of the United States prohibition act, had reached scandalous proportions. These hopes have not been realized. Indeed, as matters stand at present, it is perfectly obvious that, in some way or another, the liquor interests, both in Canada and in the United States, have maneuvered themselves into a position at any rate of temporary advantage, as far as this border liquor traffic is concerned. The crux of the situation is the fact that whereas the new federal law, rendered possible in Ontario by the provincial prohibition measure, prohibits the export of liquor to any prohibition province in Canada, it permits shipments to other countries, even though the law of these countries forbids such importation. The Ontario provincial authorities sought to deal with this obvious defect in the federal liquor law by a declaration that liquor for export, if not sent in a public carrier such as a railway car, would be liable to seizure. But the liquor interests successfully countered this provision by securing from Ottawa facilities whereby a

liquor company could secure a charter giving it the right to do business as "forwarding agent, carrier, carter and custom house broker."

Already one company designed to do business on a large scale has been formed and chartered. It has built a bonded warehouse at Petite Cote, near the river bank, at a cost of some \$10,000, with the avowed intention of handling liquor "legally ordered by customers in Detroit." The fact that such liquor cannot be legally delivered does not apparently come within the legal purview of the Canadian authorities.

Now, it is perfectly true, of course, that the United States authorities on the other side of the border are armed with the fullest powers to deal with the matter, but the difficulties are tremendous. The marshy bays and inlets of the Detroit River offer unlimited facilities for smuggling. The river itself is only some 800 yards wide, but, once the motor boats with their cargo of liquor get away from the Canadian side, there is no telling at what point on the American border the cargo will be run. Some of the boats have been known to travel the full length of the river, and run on into Lake Erie, as far as Cleveland, before discharging their cargo.

Such a state of things cannot be allowed to continue. Quite apart from the danger to good relations between the two countries, which many very justly see in it, quite apart, also, from the drinking and crime which result from it, there is the utterly demoralizing effect of such a traffic upon thousands of people on either side of the international line. The profits accruing from the trade are enormous, and almost anyone can take a hand in it with little or no equipment. Some six months ago, it was officially calculated that 90 per cent of the population of the Canadian border towns between Ontario and Michigan were directly or indirectly connected with the smuggling of liquor into the United States. What is needed is an amendment to the Canadian liquor law making it illegal to export liquor to a country where the importation of liquor is illegal, and such an amendment should be secured at the earliest possible moment.

### The Future of Museums

GRADUALLY the Old World is realizing that museums are not quite all that they should be. The New World has been able to start afresh in the making of museums, and some American curators must smile when they read the solemn statement of Sir Frederick Kenyon, director of the British Museum, that there is a great need for lecture theaters in museums in which discourses could be delivered. The lecture theater is as essential a part of the American museum as the front door.

This plea for lecture theaters was only a byway of Sir Frederick Kenyon's admirable presidential address at the conference held in Paris of the Museums Association. He stated frankly the problems that confront the management of the British Museum, and as such problems, in varying degrees, trouble museum managements throughout the world, it may be salutary briefly to discuss them.

There are two kindred problems: the finding of space for the ever-growing collections and the best way of making a collection serviceable to the public. As to the first problem, the director of the British Museum is strongly against the system of designing every part of a museum for the particular collections that it is to contain. All that an architect can do is to provide a sufficiency of rooms and to leave it to successive directors to dispose of the rooms as may best suit the expanding collections.

As to the best way of making a museum serviceable to the public, the director agrees with all who have had experience of holiday crowds at the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert, the Louvre, or the Metropolitan of New York. There is too much on view; the treasures, good, bad, and indifferent, are too crowded. It is hard even for an expert to find particular objects that he desires to study, and as for the people, who look for entertainment as well as instruction in a museum, after the first half hour they are in such a state of bewilderment that they just wander aimlessly on, furtively looking for an exit door.

The crux of the whole problem lies in this: hitherto museums have shown everything; the museums of the future will make a selection of the finest things for the public, and have separate rooms open to experts and students for the second-rate objects, and for such exhibits, lacking in essential beauty, but of interest as explaining the history and evolution of art. For years the French have done this in the Salon Carré, in the Louvre, but this basis of selection should be applied, not only to pictures but to all works of art. Perhaps the ideal museum of the future will be in shape something like a star or a wheel, with the selected treasures in small rooms in the center, and in corridors radiating from it, the second-rate objects, and those that exemplify the evolution of art in its various epochs.

Sir Frederick Kenyon suggests three stages of accessibility to works of art: the selected public series, properly labeled, the study series, and an inner sanctum for expert examination. He has already begun to put this theory into practice, and is making his first experiment with the British Museum collection of Greek vases which, at present, occupies four large and well-filled rooms, an assortment much too large for the average man to assimilate. It is proposed to withdraw the greater number of these vases from public view, but leaving them accessible to properly accredited visitors, and showing to the public only those specimens that are of the very first quality and importance.

This is excellent, but after all it is merely experimenting with the important subject of the future of museums. Something should be done for the arts and crafts of the present century. It is not enough to ask a twentieth-century potter to be interested in Greek vases: he should be lured into the ceramic galleries by the opportunity of seeing the best examples of the potter's art of today. So with furniture and the other crafts. The visitor to a museum should be able to find examples of the best furniture made today, as well as specimens good, bad, and indifferent of a past day.

Still more important is the suggestion, made again

and again in these columns, that museums should be open in the evenings, and that people should be able to dine or sup there, and listen to music. It is curious, to say the least, that in the evening, which is the only time when most people have any leisure, the museums are closed.

To withdraw the less important Greek vases in the British Museum from public gaze is a step in the right direction, but if museums are to fill the place they should, the changes will have to be much more radical and whole-hearted.

### Editorial Notes

COMPARATIVE lack of complaint in regard to daylight-saving time in the east of the United States this year indicates that the shortening of the period of changed clocks largely eliminates the objection. The Eastern Zone Daylight Saving Association, formed last spring under the auspices of the Merchants Association of New York, after an apparently thorough canvass of sentiment on the subject in the eastern time zone, seems to have made out a good case for united favorable action. Thus it seems to be justified, as it now declares in a report, in urging upon Congress the passage of a law providing for the adoption of the system, throughout the zone mentioned, during the shortened period which has been found so satisfactory this summer, from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September. Something like unity having been reached in a large section of the country, the next thing needed is uniformity.

IF THE Gould Memorial Library of the New York University is to be made into a true Hall of Fame, then the American artist will at last come into his own. Already busts of George Inness, Carroll Beckwith, and Clinton Ogilvie have been placed in position, and proposals have been made to add another half dozen or so. The honor may be a little belated. But then, it is possible that the time has not hitherto been ripe for such a hall. American art went to school abroad. It had to learn to think in terms of European art, and for a long time it was a faithful pupil, reflecting the various European schools with painstaking fidelity. Its own school has been slow in coming: the rich material that lay at home waited in vain for adequate and consistent interpretation. American artists have been in the habit of living abroad ever since Benjamin West set the example in the transitional period of America under the Georges and under George Washington. Perhaps that is the reason why the men who are choosing the busts for the Hall of Fame appear to have omitted James McNeill Whistler and Edwin Abbey. France and England both could have a great deal to say in the "school" to which Whistler belonged.

WHILE twenty-three men have been paid to look on and two to work at any job when an oxyacetylene burner has been used in the Mersey ship repair yards in England, the twenty-three have been more tired of the looking on than the two who had to work. But the old-fashioned restrictions demanded that not less than twenty-five men should be engaged in the work when the burner was used; so, remembering that "too many cooks spoil the broth," two out of the number were allowed to take an active part in the performance. The employers have now removed the restriction, and only men necessary to get on with the job will be employed. The boiler makers, who have seen how these restrictions militated against successful work, are no doubt glad to feel that at least one cord that has been binding them has been removed.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON is taking a gramophone to the inhabitants of Tristan da Cunha, and those records for them at the same time that he selected gramophones and records for use on the Quest. Having experienced the delights of a banjo at the Pole, he has a fellow feeling for the lovers of music on isolated islands, and he is touching at Tristan da Cunha on his way to the uttermost parts of the globe. By the way, the motto he has chosen, and has had engraved and placed in position beneath the bridge of the Quest, is the verse from Rudyard Kipling's "If":

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;  
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim;  
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster  
And treat these two impostors just the same—

AN ANIMATED correspondence has been going on in The Daily Telegraph of London upon that very antiquated subject, the new woman. Mrs. Henry Dudeney, Mrs. Margaret Woods, Viscountess Astor, Marjorie Bowen, Dr. Mary Scharlieb, and many other distinguished people have had their say, and now, after columns of print which have carried the paper's readers safely through what is known in England as the silly season, comes a writer who doubts if there is any such person as a new woman. The cave dwellers possessed many of the characteristics of the residents of Mayfair, says this irreverent person, the only difference is in form and expression. So much for the up-to-dateness of the clever.

ONCE upon a time organized Labor decided that it could not get the truth about labor conditions through the ordinary newspapers, and set up newspapers of its own. Now Labor is saying that it must have its own banks, in the same way. The interesting thing about the situation is that its newspapers are succeeding, and they are providing information worth considering, that was largely neglected before the Labor press came into existence. And the beginnings that have been made at a banking system, controlled by Labor, give promise of about the same sort of benefit.

WHEN the noise, dust, and waste connected with the transportation and use of coal are considered, it is difficult to see why there has not been a more general adoption of the oil or electric heating process in American homes as well as in business structures, in spite of the additional cost. Either oil or electricity, after all the years during which their possibilities have been known to some extent, surely ought to be in more general use than they are for such purposes.